

No. 1532.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1857.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 3d.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1857.—A Class for reading the subjects required at this Examination will, by permission of the Council, meet in this Examination hall, April 21. For further particulars apply to Mr. PEARCE, Sec., University College. Early application is desirable from students requiring advice as to their preliminary studies.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on **WEDNESDAY, the 1st of APRIL** next, the Senate will proceed to elect Examiners in the following departments:

Examinations.	Salaries.	Present Examiners.
Arts.		
Two in Classics	100	(T. B. Burgess, Esq. M.A. & William Smith, Esq. LL.D.)
Two in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	100	(Rev. Prof. Henslow, M.A. & G. H. Jerrard, Esq.)
Two in Logic and Moral and Intellectual Philosophy	50	(Rev. H. Alfred, B.D. & Vacant)
One in Political Economy	50	Vacant.
One in Chemistry	50	(R. Dundas-Thompson, Esq. M.D. & F.R.S.)
One in the French Language	50	(C. J. Deille, Esq.)
One in the German Language	40	Rev. A. Walbaum.
Two in the Hebrew Text of the Old Testament and the Greek Text of the New Testament, and Scriptural History	50	(Rev. W. Drake, M.A. & Rev. Prof. Gutch, M.A.)
Medicine.		
One in the Practice of Medicine	150	Alex. Tweedie, Esq. M.D. F.R.S.
One in Surgery	150	Prof. Ferguson, F.R.S.
One in Anatomy and Physiology	100	Prof. Sharpey, M.D. F.R.S.
One in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy	100	Prof. Huxley, F.R.S.
One in Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Infants	100	Edward Rigby, Esq. M.D.
One in Materia Medica and Pharmacy	100	G. Owen Rees, Esq. M.D. F.R.S.

The present Examiners are eligible, and intend to offer themselves for re-election.
Candidates must announce their names to the Registrar on or before the 28th of March.

Burlington House, By order of the Senate,
March 4th, 1857. W. B. CARPENTER, Registrar.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—The Office of MASTER to the First (or lowest) Class in King's College School being now VACANT, the Council are ready to receive applications from gentlemen desirous of offering themselves for the appointment. For particulars apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Sec. March 3, 1857.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London.—Elementary Course of Botany.—Professor LINDLEY will commence a COURSE OF LECTURES ON BOTANY to a Junior Class for the express purpose of teaching Botany in an elementary manner, especially in its relation to Common Things, on MONDAY, March 16, at Eight o'clock, A.M. The Lectures are confined to such an account of Vegetable Structure as enables the student to understand it as regards the Flora of Europe, and will be delivered (with the exception of twelve days for the Easter Vacation) daily at Eight A.M. until the end of April. Fee for the Class, 2s.; College Fee, 3s. The Course to the Senior Class will commence on the 1st of May.

WILLIAM JENNER, M.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
DAVID MASSON, M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.
CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary.
March 3, 1857.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.
NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—All Works of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, or Art for the Exhibition of the ROYAL ACADEMY, must be sent in on Monday, the 6th or Tuesday, the 7th of April next, after which time no Work can possibly be received, nor can any Works be received which have already been publicly exhibited.

FRAMES.—All Pictures and Drawings must be in gilt frames. Oil-Paintings under glass, and Drawings with wide margins are inadmissible. Excessive breadth in frames as well as projecting mouldings may prevent Pictures obtaining the situation they otherwise merit. The other regulations necessary to be observed may be obtained at the Royal Academy.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Sec.
Every possible care will be taken of Works sent for Exhibition, but the Royal Academy will not hold itself accountable in any case of injury or loss, nor can it undertake to pay the carriage of any package.
The prices of Works to be disposed of may be communicated to the Secretary.

THE ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Patrons.—Sir Robert Smirke, R.A.; George Stanley Repton, Esq. President.—Sir Charles Barry, R.A.; Charles Robert Cockerell, Esq. R.A.; Philip Hardwick, Esq. R.A.
President, Esq. M.P. F.R.S.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held at the Rooms of the ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 15, Grosvenor-street, W. on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of March next. The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock precisely.

Information relative to the Society may be obtained of the Honorary Secretary or of Mr. Goussie, the Collector, 5, Craig-court, Charing Cross.

JOHN TURNER, Hon. Sec., 15A, Wilton-street, Grosvenor-place.
March 2, 1857.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, Soho-square.—Mrs. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools to her Repository of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN DRAWING

conducted by the Department of Science and Art, will be held THIS MONTH at the District Schools of Art at SPITALFIELDS, Cripple-street.
WESTMINSTER, Cripple-street.
ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Gower-street.
FINSBURY, William-street, Wilmington square.
ROTHSCHILD, Deptford-road.
SOUTH MARTIN'S, Castle-street, Long-acre.
KENSINGTON, Gore House, Kensington Gore.
LAMBETH, Prince's-road.
HAMPSTEAD, Dispensary-buildings.
The Examinations will consist of Exercises in Freehand and Model Drawing, Geometry, and Perspective. They are open to Youth, Male or Female, above 14 years of age, and Adults, wherever taught and of any class of Society. Rewards of Instruments and Materials for Drawing will be given to those who attain the given standard of excellence. Persons who wish to be examined must send in their names and addresses at any of the above-mentioned Schools, on or before the 8th of March.

Cromwell Gardens, South Kensington. NORMAN MACLEOD.

MR. OTTLEY'S LECTURE ON ART.—On THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, the 12th inst., at the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, Edwards-street, Portman-square, Mr. H. OTTLEY will repeat his Lecture, 'AN HOUR with the OLD MASTERS,' illustrated by numerous specimens after the various Masters, from the first dawn of the revival in Italy, to the time of the Carracci. To commence at Eight o'clock. Admission: Reserved Seats, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Members, half-price. Tickets obtained of Colnaghi & Co., Pall Mall East; H. Graves & Co., Pall Mall; Mitchell, 35, Old Bond-street; and at the Institution.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Mr. RUSSELL MARTINEAU, M.A., proposes to form a class for READING the subjects required by the University of London for this Examination, to be held daily, except Saturday, at or after 4 P.M., commencing on the 11th inst., and continuing about June 27. Fee for the whole course, 2s.; for either Classical or Mathematical portions separately, 1s.
Mr. R. M. offers also to READ with Gentlemen preparing for the Examinations of the University of India House; or to form Classes for the exposition of any classical author, for Comparative Grammar, for Sanskrit, Arabic, or Hebrew. Being himself an M.A. in Classics, and having taken Classical Honours at the previous Examinations, he hopes especially to deserve the confidence of candidates for similar distinction.—3, Brick-court, Temple, E.C.

FRENCH.—MARIOT DE BEAUVOISIN'S CLASS ROOMS, 17, King William-street, City.
a Prospectus sent on application.

GERMAN, French, Italian.—9, Old Bond-st., Piccadilly.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of 'The First German Reading Book,' &c. EXAMINER Roy. Coll. Pre. M. Philolog. R. Prof. Eloquence. TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lesson or alternately, without any addition to the terms, at the Pupil or at his own House. Each Language spoken, in his PRIVATE Lessons and select separate CLASSES. Preparation for Languages, and having taken Classical Honours at the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.

MR. B. H. SMART, formerly of Connaught-terrace, now of 27, WYNDHAM-STREET, Bayswater, acquaints his Friends, that he continues to INSTRUCT CLERICAL and other PUPILS in ELOCUTION, to meet Classes in Families and Schools for English generally, and to engage for Public Readings and Lectures.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, experienced in Tuition, and Resident in a very healthy and pleasant neighbourhood, wishes to RECEIVE into his family one or two YOUNG MEN to prepare for the University or for holy orders. Satisfactory References will be given if application is made to A. B. Post-office, Bury St. Edmunds.

A LECTURER at a large Hospital RECEIVES HOUSE-PUPILS. Terms from 30 to 40 Guineas for six Summer Sessions. Letters of inquiry respecting particulars may be addressed to A. Y., Post-office, No. 64, New Bond-street, Hanover-square.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A Mathematician (and M.A.) GIVES INSTRUCTION in SCIENCE to gentlemen preparing for University, East India, and Woolwich Examinations, or for the Professions of Engineer, Architect, and Actuary.—J. R. B., Stanhope-street, Hampstead-road.

A LADY and GENTLEMAN, without children, possessing a small private fortune, which does not admit of their adopting a child, and being both very desirous of the society of children, wish to undertake the entire CHARGE and EDUCATION of ONE or TWO GIRLS or BOYS of from 4 to 15 years of age. No parties need apply who would object to liberal terms, as the advertisement offers high advantages.—Address H. S., Mudd's Library, 74, Cross-street, Manchester.

BRUCE CASTLE SCHOOL, TOTTENHAM.

Bruce Castle is rather more than five miles from London. It stands in a park containing nearly twenty acres of land; and the surrounding country is open and salubrious.

A description of Bruce Castle will be found in the 'Beauties of England and Wales,' and in Lysons's 'Environ's of London.' In addition to the Conductors, there are six Resident Masters. Pupils are prepared for the University and for the Naval and Military, or for Commercial or Professional Life.

In their plans of Government and Instruction, the Conductors address themselves as far as possible to the religious principles, reasoning powers, and good feelings of their Pupils. They make but little use of artificial rewards or punishments, and corporal punishment they entirely discard. The more qualified Pupils take an important part in the government of the school.

To the early formation of habits of industry, punctuality, and obedience, the cultivation of a love of knowledge, the elevation of the moral feelings, and the development of the mental and physical powers, the Conductors direct their most strenuous efforts, being convinced by long experience that, besides the direct benefits conferred upon their Pupils, it is by such means alone that they can hope to lay a sure foundation for solid acquisition.

A concise view of the plans in use is given in a small pamphlet, entitled 'Sketch of the System of Education at Bruce Castle, Tottenham,' which, with the Prospectus, may be had on application by letter, or otherwise.

PREPARATION at CAMBRIDGE for the

UNIVERSITIES and the ARMY EXAMINATION.—A Married Clergyman, M.A. of Cambridge and resident there for several years Head Master of a Grammar School, RECEIVES THREE PRIVATE PUPILS as BOARDERS, to be prepared for the Universities or the Army Examination, to whose training he devotes the whole of his time and attention. The highest Testimonials and References can be given.—For Terms, &c., address M. A. care of Mr. C. Warren, Magdalen-street, Cambridge.

SCHOLASTIC.—TO BE SOLD or LET, an old established ACADEMY, in the Suburbs of Liverpool, with a large Dwelling-house attached; is situated in a very respectable and healthy neighbourhood. Income averages about 1500 per annum, but could easily be increased, the house being separate and suitable for boarders or a Ladies' School. Terms very moderate.—Apply to Mr. W. MURRAY, 13, Lord Nelson-street, Liverpool.

THE PRESS.—An Editor and Author of great experience, is OPEN to EDIT or SUB-EDIT a Newspaper or Magazine. Would superintend a MS. through the Press.—J. O. X., 141, Strand.

TO EDITORS.—A Gentleman, who has taken Honours at Cambridge, and who now holds an appointment in a Learned Society, would be happy to supply LITERARY or POLITICAL ARTICLES to a respectable Metropolitan or Provincial Journal.—Address F. B. MESSRS. Street Brokers, 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.

TO AUTHORS.—ROBERT HARDWICK, PUBLISHER and PRINTER, 28, Duke-street, Piccadilly, prepared to undertake the Printing and Publishing of Travels, Poems, Essays, Pamphlets, &c. on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. From the central position of his Establishment, and the large sale of some of his recent Publications, he is enabled to place all Works intrusted to him in the channels most likely to insure success.—Hardwick's Instructions to Authors sent by post on receipt of a stamp.

L. OERTLING'S CHEMICAL and ASSAY BALANCES.—The Council Medal of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and the First-Class Medal of the Paris Exhibition of 1855 have been awarded to L. Oertling, for the superior quality of his Balances.—They are made of all sizes, from the largest, capable of carrying 1,000 ounces in each pan, to the most delicate assay balance. English and French weights and measures accurately adjusted. Catalogues sent upon application.
19, ROSE-STREET, BEDFORD-SQUARE, London, W.C.

GOLD MEDAL FOR ENGRAVING.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES, Ecclesiastical, Corporate and Official and Private Seals, Dies and Stamps, and Plates in Medieval and Modern Styles. Arms sought for; sketch 2s. 6d.; in colour, 5s.; painted on vellum, 5s.; Crests on Seals, &c.; Monograms and other designs executed in correct style. Monogram, Heraldic Artist and Engraver, 44, High Holborn, W.C.

LITHOGRAPHERS and ENGRAVERS can obtain Presses, Stones, Inks, Varnishes, and all Lithographic Material, also Copper and Steel Plates and Engravers Materials, at HUGHES & KIMBER'S, Red Lion-passage, top of Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

THE AQUARIUM.—SANDERS & WOOLCOTT, 84, Doughty-street, Gray's Inn-road, Manufacturers of Glass Tanks to the Zoological Gardens in London and Dublin, and to various Institutions throughout the Kingdom, will forward an Illustrated and priced List on application. The Tanks, by Sanders & Woolcott, at their prices.—W. A. FORD, LLOYD, 19 and 20, Portland-road, Regent's Park, London, W.

THE AQUARIUM.—Living Marine and Fresh Water ANIMALS and PLANTS; Sea Water Tanks, Glass, and every other requisite, ON SALE. An Illustrated, priced and descriptive List on application. The Tanks, by Sanders & Woolcott, at their prices.—W. A. FORD, LLOYD, 19 and 20, Portland-road, Regent's Park, London, W.

TO FOSSIL COLLECTORS.—A Working Collector, living in the Coal Measures, will be happy to forward Specimens of Scales and Teeth of Fishes and Shells characteristic of the Coal. He will send Four Specimens post free for 12 stamps.—Address B. Post-office, Freetown, Mon.

BRIGHTON HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.—Brighton, Physician, Dr. HORACE JOHNSON.

HYDROPATHY.—MOOR-PARK, near Farnham, Surrey, three miles from the Camp at Aldershot, and formerly the residence of Sir William Temple and Dean Swift. Physician, E. W. LANE, A.M. M.D. Edin. Dr. Lane may be consulted at Moor Park, at 10 London, at 10 Conduit-street, Regent-street, every TUESDAY, between half-past 12 and 2.

BLAND & LONG'S NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS and MATERIALS. may be had on application, or in course of post.—Opticians and Photographic Instrument Makers by Appointment to the Queen. 115, Fleet-street, London.

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TO BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY, in consequence of the death of the Proprietor, the PRINTING, BOOKSELLING, and STATIONERY BUSINESS, established by the late Mr. T. N. Keast, in the Borough of London. The Business has been established and successfully conducted for 25 years, and presents a favourable opportunity for a moderate capital.—For terms and particulars apply to Mr. W. Keast, Lincolns, to whom also all claims to the Business of the late Mr. T. N. Keast are requested to be forwarded and settled to be made.
Dated February 23, 1857.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—The EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION will give a GRAND CLASSICAL CONCERT, in aid of its funds, at the Royal Surrey Gardens Music Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, 13th March 1857, for which occasion M. Julien has kindly consented to take the entire direction of the musical arrangements, and to conduct some of the greatest orchestral works of Mozart, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn. All the Members of M. Julien's celebrated Orchestra are engaged for this Grand Performance, as also other eminent Artists. Further particulars will be duly advertised.

JOHN LILWALL, Hon. Sec.

PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF MANUFACTURES IN BIRMINGHAM.

The following Circular has been issued by the MAYOR of BIRMINGHAM, JOHN RATCLIFF, Esq.

Sir,—I am anxious to draw your attention to the enclosed circular, which contains a resolution passed at a private meeting held on the 19th ult., and also an invitation to the Manufacturers in the counties of Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, and Salop, to meet in the Committee Room of the Town Hall, Birmingham, on Thursday, the 12th instant, at Twelve o'clock, for the purpose of considering and determining upon a proposal which I shall be prepared to submit for holding an Exhibition of Manufactures in Bingley Hall in the course of the present year.

Before, however, this proposal is submitted to the Manufacturers, it may be convenient to explain the reasons which have induced me to recommend the project to their notice, and to invite their co-operation.

Only one Exhibition of Manufactures has yet been held in Birmingham—in the year 1840—which was, however, very important in its results, although at the time the utility of undertakings of this nature was not sufficiently appreciated. The Exhibition referred to, notwithstanding that it was a collection of the manufactures of the several localities which contributed, was quite sufficient to show the benefits which must arise from placing the *Mémorial* in its objects, and in the hands of the public, and the credit of well-directed enterprise and skill. As a proof of this, I may remind you that the Birmingham Committee were mainly instrumental in obtaining the recognition of the actual producers of the article exhibited at the Great Exhibition of 1851—thus establishing a sound principle for the regulation of future competitions of a similar character.

The Exhibition of 1851 was held in a temporary building; but since that time Bingley Hall has been erected, and is in all respects so well adapted for an Exhibition of Manufactures, that surprise has frequently been expressed that it has not hitherto been used for this purpose. At the same time, no argument can be required to prove that Birmingham, from the facility of railway communication which it possesses to all quarters, and from its central position, is a proper locality for such an Exhibition.

In considering the step which I am about to take, I have found that there are two main points upon which it is desirable that there should be some understanding between the Manufacturers at the present is the proper time for the scheme I have in view? and what preparation do the Manufacturers require for a competition such as that to which I desire they should be invited?

With regard to the first of these questions, the general impression undoubtedly is, that it is by no means probable that for a lengthened period we shall find a year so completely unoccupied as the present with its objects, and in which the Manufacturers, and the contributions of the manufacturing interests. The Exhibition of Treasures of Art in Manchester—to open in May next—will be so entirely different in its objects, and in the nature of the articles, that no way interfere prejudicially with an Exhibition of Manufactures in Birmingham in the course of the ensuing autumn. On the contrary, the former may produce a beneficial effect upon the latter, by attracting a considerable number of visitors from England, who would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to examine a collection of manufactures.

With regard to the second question—what time would the Manufacturers require for preparation?—I think that considerable misapprehension will be found to prevail. An exhibition like that which I propose, is not a new thing, but a thing of old instance, to show the state, at a given period, of the manufactures of the particular localities which unite in its formation. If tolerably complete, it will indicate with sufficient exactness the progress which has been made since the last time it was held in the place. To give a lengthened notice of the holding of these exhibitions, simply for the purpose of encouraging the preparation of novel or expensive articles for the purpose, is to be regarded as tending to the establishment of an unsound principle, and one which is well calculated to interfere with their useful character. If a portion of the Manufacturers who send their productions to spend a large amount in preparing something which is beyond the ordinary range of their business, and not required by their customers, while the great majority decline to adopt this course, the competition may be expected to be, at least, in some degree, unsatisfactory. Under such circumstances, local exhibitions would become deservedly unpopular with Manufacturers; and the desire which is so generally felt to display their productions frequently held, would undoubtedly be frustrated. Without this special preparation, there are always in the course of manufacture articles of more than usual magnitude, and of more than ordinary interest, which are ready to hand, and which would be given to any exhibition brought together at a few months' notice. With regard to the present time, it must also be borne in mind that six years have elapsed since the last time it was held in Hyde Park, and that the reports upon the more recent Exhibition in Paris—although in the English department it was by no means so well furnished as there was reason to expect—sufficiently show that the improvement in English manufactures has been extraordinary, and that many new inventions and improved processes have been brought into operation, with which the general public are but imperfectly acquainted. The last eight years, in fact, be said to have been years of active preparation; and I have no hesitation in declaring my conviction that, with the hearty co-operation of the Manufacturers, a most beautiful collection of articles may be brought together within the present year—a collection which would form a complete and interesting representation of the industry of the district which it is proposed to include, and which would prove most useful and important to the Manufacturers themselves.

With reference to the course to be pursued on the 12th instant, I shall be prepared to move a resolution to the effect that an Exhibition of Manufactures shall be held in Bingley Hall during the present year. Should this resolution be adopted, it will be necessary to appoint a Committee of Management; and this Committee, it appears to me, should be composed of the Mayors and other authorities of the boroughs and principal towns in the counties of Warwick, Stafford, Worcester, and Salop, of Manufacturers, and of other gentlemen who may be willing to afford their assistance. By this means all the districts would be fairly and properly represented. I shall also be prepared, at the same time, with the concurrence of the meeting, to take upon myself the pecuniary responsibility of the Exhibition, and to guarantee that any surplus which may remain, after defraying the expenses, shall be invested in the names of trustees, to be appointed hereafter to a similar object. Under these circumstances, the Manufacturers would not be called upon for subscriptions, nor would any charge be made for space within the Hall. I should have reserved this offer until the meeting, but I have been urged by my friends to explain more fully the nature of the proposal I shall have to submit, in order that sufficient time may be afforded for its consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully, Sir, further step because the contemplated Exhibition must be viewed in the nature of an experiment, which it is desirable to undertake now that a public building expressly designed for exhibitions has been provided.

Respectfully inviting your attendance on the 12th instant, I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN RATCLIFF, Mayor of Birmingham, Birmingham, March 4, 1857.

CONCHOLOGY AND GEOLOGY.

Mr. R. DAMON, of WEXMOUTH, invites the attention of Collectors, Natural-History Societies, Museums, &c., to his extensive Stock of SHELLS and FOSSILS, as indicated by the following List:—

RECENT SHELLS:
A Collection of 1,000 named species, comprising several hundred genera and sub-genera, collected from all parts of the world.

This Collection would comprise nearly 3,000 Shells, perfect and in good condition.
Ditto of generic and typical forms suited to Public Museums.
Ditto Land and Freshwater Shells of Europe, 300 species. 12 1/2
Marine Shells of the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas, 250 species.
Ditto Northern and Arctic Seas.

Ditto Land Shells of the Island of Jamaica, 250 species.
A suite of 20 species of Land and Freshwater Shells from W. Africa.
Containing the following uncommon genera: Iridina, Streptaria, Galathea, Amnicola, Iphigenia, &c.
50 species of the genus Conus, 50 species. Ditto ditto, Cyprina, 30 species. &c. &c. &c.

BRITISH SHELLS:
Collections of the Shells of the British Isles, named according to the 'British Mollusca,' by Forbes and Hanley, at the following prices:—
100 species, containing 200 Shells .. 2l. 12s. 6d.
200 species, 6s. 6d. 300 species, 12l. 12s. 6d. 400 species, 20l.

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From the Secondary Formation, including Saurians, Pterosaurines, Fish, Ophiure, Sepia, Echinoid, Ammonites, Shells, &c.
500 species of the beautiful Tertiary Shells of the Paris Basin, named after Deshayes, 5 guineas.
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ELEMENTARY COLLECTIONS.
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Ditto British Fossil Shells .. 2s. per 1,000 names.
Single specimens forwarded by post.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL, West Strand.
—The Committee earnestly solicit the AID of the affluent for this Hospital, which is almost entirely dependent upon the contributions of the benevolent, and the legacies of deceased benefactors. Those who have experienced the sufferings of sickness, even when surrounded by every domestic comfort, can feel how great are those sufferings in the dwellings of poverty, where no such comforts exist, and how deplorable are the blessings which the benevolent, by means of public hospitals, confer upon their less fortunate fellow-beings.

Subscriptions are gratefully received by the Secretary, at the Hospital; and by Messrs. Drummond, 49, Charing Cross; Messrs. Coutts, 69, Strand; Messrs. Hoare, 37, Fleet-street; and through all the principal bankers. JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

IMPORTANT TO BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, and the MEMBERS of LITERARY and LEARNED SOCIETIES.—SAFE and RAPID TRANSMISSION of Books, Manuscripts, Documents, Plans, Deeds, Law Papers, Samples, and Articles for Private Use, &c., forwarded Daily at Three, p.m. to all parts of the Continent, with the Mails throughout the year.

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N.B.—Parcels to be sent the same day must be at the Chief Office by three, p.m.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. LILLY respectfully begs to announce that he has REMOVED his EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE STOCK, consisting of the most recent and unequalled and most curious and useful BOOKS in various Languages and Classes of Literature, including splendid Books of Prints and Illustrated Works, beautifully bound, and of the most elegant and useful to very commodious Premises, situated 15, BEDFORD-STREET (opposite Henrietta-street), Covent-garden, London.

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CHARLES THE FIRST and OLIVER CROMWELL.—CURIOUS NEWSPAPERS, published in 1649 and 1659, relating the Execution of Charles the First, and the Death and Funeral of Oliver Cromwell. Three Reprints, price 3d. each.

Charles the Second and Fire of London.—Curious Newspaper, published in 1666 and 1679, relating the Great Fire of London, and the Plagues of the Court of Charles the Second. Two Reprints, price 3d. each.

The Antiquary; consisting of Curious Gleanings from Ancient Newspapers, Rare Books and Tracts, Proclamations, Broadside, Ballads, &c. No. 1. to 111. price 2d. each.

J. H. PENNELL, 33, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, London.

EDINBURGH NEW PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL.—ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in the above must be sent to the Publishers by the 23rd inst. Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.

NATIONAL REVIEW.—ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in the APRIL NUMBER must be forwarded by the 25th inst. to the Editors, 17, St. Mark's.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1837.

REVIEWS

Memoirs of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P. Published by the Trustees of his Papers, Lord Mahon (now Earl Stanhope) and the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P. Part II. *The New Government, 1834-5.* Part III. *Repeal of the Corn Laws, 1845-6.* (Murray.)

ENGLISH party government in 1834 passed through a remarkable crisis. Since the Reform victory many conspicuous names had disappeared or grown dim. Mackintosh, Fitzwilliam, Grenville the friend of Pitt, Spencer the colleague of Fox, were dead:—Brougham spoke his farewell to the Court of Chancery, where during four years, as Sydney Smith said, he had swung his iron mace against the powers of fraud so long sustained by Eldon. Grey uttered a parting murmur in the House of Peers; but one man, whose reputation was older than the century, came forward in the midst of confusion and offered to represent two estates of the realm while the King was providing himself with a minister. Sir Robert Peel was at Rome,—he could not reach London in less than a fortnight; the Duke of Wellington, therefore, while his younger contemporary was hastening homewards night and day, assumed in his own person the administration of the empire. He kissed hands one moment as First Commissioner of the Treasury, and the next as Secretary of State for Home Affairs. Virtually, however, five great offices of State and three inferior offices were vested in him. Most persons were amused at the confident energy of the military peer, who laughed also; but others, sad and sour constitutionalists, beheld a dictator in the Duke; meetings were held to protest against his political arrogance; whispers of alarm were circulated; Lord Campbell, at Edinburgh, talked of impeachment. "The Irish hold it impossible," wrote one publicist, less solemnly affected by the new situation of affairs, "for a man to be in two places at once, like a bird; the Duke has proved this no joke, he is in five places at once. At last, then, we have an united Government. The Cabinet Council sits in the Duke's head, and the ministers are all of one mind." Meanwhile, Wellington's messenger had arrived at Rome,—Sir Robert Peel, returning to his hotel from a ball at the Duchess of Torlonia's, had found the King's letter calling upon him "to return without loss of time to England to put himself at the head of the administration of the country." On the following afternoon he started, and travelled eight nights out of the twelve he was on the road,—was stopped by a torrent at Massa,—by fatigue at Susa,—by a state of siege at Lyon,—by a delay of letters at Paris,—and, reaching London early in the morning of the 9th of December, drove at once to the palace. Within an hour he was Premier. It is well known with what pride he referred a few months later to this decisive event of his life,—“What is the charge against myself? It is that the King had sent to Rome for the son of a cotton-spinner to make him Prime Minister of England.”

The events that led up to the political promotion of Sir Robert Peel had perplexed all sections of public men. Upon the 8th of July, 1834, William the Fourth had accepted the resignation of Lords Grey and Althorp. Next day he invited Lord Melbourne to consider the chances of a general Coalition, including the leaders of the several political parties; but those leaders dissented from the plan, declared it

hopeless, and declined to make the attempt. For a time nothing but embarrassment existed,—until the Duke of Wellington being sent for, pointed to Sir Robert Peel as the head of a new Cabinet, and undertook to keep the administrative machine in motion until his friend could arrive from Rome. The first part of this volume refers to the formation of the Conservative Government of that period. It can scarcely be described as a memoir of much public interest, containing as it does little more than notes on official appointments and correspondence on similar topics. So far as it illustrates the character of Sir Robert Peel it proves him to have been even more personally ambitious than he was at all times willing to admit; it shows with great distinctness, moreover, that though he enjoyed the implicit confidence of the Duke of Wellington, his political relations with the present Earl of Derby were not, twenty years ago, those of a practical partnership; they frequently voted together,—but Lord Stanley refused, as yet, to make himself over to the men who "hated the pressure from without."

"Entire secession from my former friends, and a complete junction with you, would increase the animosity and consolidate the opposition to which your Government will be exposed; and no effort of mine would avail to resist or to persuade, respect being gone, and confidence forfeited."

Sir Robert Peel reckoned his party at a hundred and fifty members. What was he to do with them in a Parliament of six hundred and fifty-six? It was necessary to dissolve.—

"Of one result of an immediate General Election there could be no doubt. There were sufficient indications from which to determine positively that there must be a very great increase to the Conservative strength in a new House of Commons as compared with the strength in the now existing House. The increase might not be sufficient to insure the stability of a Government; but it would certainly be sufficient to constitute a very powerful Conservative body controlling a future Government leaning upon Radical support. A very great change in the relative strength of parties, and that change in favour of Conservative principles, was certain to take place. This advantage was secured by immediate Dissolution, and might have been hazarded by delay, and by trusting too implicitly to the power of commanding future Dissolution."

The Tamworth manifesto preceded the general election: it was an avowal of Conservatism tinged with liberality; but Sir Robert Peel's associates, by their antecedents, cast a shadow over his political promises; the exhausted House of Commons was then dissolved, and the Cabinet went to the country, not without marked distrust on the part of Sir Robert Peel:

"I had more than once had occasion in Council to express my distrust in them, as remedies for the weakness of a Government, constantly bearing in mind the remark of Lord Clarendon, at the commencement of his History of the Rebellion, upon the evil effects of an ill-considered exercise of this branch of the prerogative. 'No man,' says he, 'can show me a source from whence these waters of bitterness we now taste, have more probably flowed than from those unreasonable and precipitate Dissolutions of Parliament.'"

The general election that followed was described by a contemporary print as an opportunity which every person seized for quarrelling with every other person; the whole kingdom was entangled in personal disputes; Lord Eldon was caricatured as the one honest man found by Diogenes; some of the Tories talked of putting down the Radicals for ever; others spoke solemnly about the necessity of saving themselves from the fate of the French noblesse. The electoral struggle ended in a large majority against ministers; the proposals of the Cabinet were rejected, one after another; its appointments

were ridiculed. More than six hundred Members of the House of Commons assembled; on the 3rd of April, 1835, and voted in contradiction of the Minister; three weeks after, a similar debate led to a similar result. Peel then gave way, and, with admitted reluctance, resigned his post.

The Memoir on the Repeal of the Corn Laws is an ample statement of the part played by Sir Robert Peel from August, 1845, until the passage of the Act of Abolition. He writes preliminarily:—

"I had adopted at an early period of my public life, without, I fear, much serious reflection, the opinions generally prevalent at the time among men of all parties, as to the justice and necessity of protection to domestic agriculture."

He had refused, for years, to pledge himself in favour of Protection—a fact which explodes the charge of treachery urged against him by the less scrupulous among the orators of the House of Commons. In August, 1845, however, he received accounts portending the failure of the potato crop, and as the disaster became more unmistakable, and as the misery spread, his mind gradually formed itself in opposition to the principle of prohibitive laws applied to the importation of human food. In October he wrote to Sir James Graham:—

"I foresee the necessity that may be imposed upon us at an early period of considering whether there is not that well-grounded apprehension of actual scarcity that justifies and compels the adoption of every means of relief which the exercise of the prerogative or legislation might afford. I have no confidence in such remedies as the prohibition of exports, or the stoppage of the distilleries. The removal of impediments to import is the only effectual remedy."

From that time he seems to have devoted his chief attention to meet the threatening scarcity; but he received an important hint from Sir James Graham.—

"Could we with propriety remit duties in November by Order in Council, when Parliament might so easily be called together? Can these duties, once remitted by Act of Parliament, be ever again reimposed? Ought they to be maintained with their present stringency, if the people of Ireland be reduced to the last extremity for want of food?"

There was Free Trade in that suggestion. Within two days Peel had written thus to Lord Heytesbury, Viceroy of Ireland:—

"We must consider whether it is possible by legislation, or by the exercise of prerogative, to apply a remedy to the great evil with which we are threatened. The application of such remedy involves considerations of the utmost magnitude. The remedy is the removal of all impediments to the import of all kinds of human food—that is, the total and absolute repeal for ever of all duties on all articles of subsistence."

Paragraphs of this kind will be of the highest value to Peel's future biographers. Not many days passed before Sir James Graham privately declared—

"The Anti-Corn Law pressure is about to commence, and it will be the most formidable movement in modern times."

Sir Robert Peel, persuaded himself, could not persuade his Cabinet. At last the Duke of Wellington yielded.—

"In respect to my own course, my only object in public life is to support Sir Robert Peel's Administration of the Government for the Queen. A good Government for the country is more important than Corn Laws or any other consideration; and as long as Sir Robert Peel possesses the confidence of the Queen and of the public, and he has strength to perform the duties, his administration of the Government must be supported. My own judgment would lead me to maintain the Corn Laws. Sir Robert Peel may think that his position in Par-

liament and in the public view requires that the course should be taken which he recommends; and if that should be the case, I earnestly recommend that the Cabinet should support him, and I for one declare that I will do so."

Something had been gained, but not enough. The Protectionists still held in their hands the power of splitting up the Cabinet, and the Cabinet was split up accordingly.—

"In the course of the interviews with Her Majesty, which took place after my arrival at Osborne on the 5th December, I trust that I satisfied the Queen that I was influenced by considerations of the public interest, and not by the fear of responsibility or of reproach, in humbly tendering my resignation of office. Her Majesty was pleased to accept it with marks of confidence and approbation which, however gratifying, made it a very painful act to replace in Her Majesty's hands the trust she had confided to me. I will not say more than that the generous support which I had uniformly received from Her Majesty and from the Prince, and all that passed on the occasion of my retirement, made an impression on my heart which can never be effaced. I could not say less than this without doing violence to feelings of grateful and dutiful attachment."

Now came one of the most equivocal episodes in the career of Sir Robert Peel—the episode that most resembled an intrigue. He would not explain to the Queen what policy he was prepared to support; he would not allow Lord John Russell to understand his intentions; in point of fact he refused to assent to the principle of the very measure which he afterwards introduced with all the authority of a Prime Minister.—

"The second interview of Lord John Russell with Her Majesty took place at Windsor Castle on the afternoon of the 13th of December, Lord John being on that occasion accompanied by the Marquess of Lansdowne. It appears that these two eminent statesmen were not prepared at that period to take office, without further explanations or assurances from Sir Robert Peel and other members of his Cabinet. From the letter of Sir Robert Peel to the Duke of Wellington, which will presently follow, it will be seen that the Queen was graciously pleased to comply with the wish expressed to her by Lords John Russell and Lansdowne, and herself to write to Sir Robert Peel, stating the object which the future Ministers had in view."

Lord John Russell could obtain no explanation, and declined to accept office. Peel writes:

"If I had subsequently refused to give the pledge peremptorily required, as to my support of a specific measure for the immediate and total repeal of the Corn Laws, I did so because I considered that, after what had passed, such a pledge could not be fairly required from me, because the giving of it would impair my influence in the House of Commons, and my ability to promote the object which it was so important to attain—because also it was my opinion that a measure insuring final and early adjustment of the question, but less abrupt than immediate and absolute repeal, would be less exposed to the risk of failure in its passage through the two Houses of Parliament."

He enters into statements connected with the personal difficulties encountered by Lord John Russell in his endeavour to form an administration, but the Memoir has been so mutilated by the discretion of its editors that only a broken and hazy outline appears. The next scene, however, represents Sir Robert enjoying the fruits of his strategy.—

"I repaired to Windsor Castle at the time appointed. On entering the room Her Majesty said to me very graciously, 'So far from taking leave of you, Sir Robert, I must require you to withdraw your resignation, and to remain in my service.'"

Immediately, he accepted, resumed all the functions of First Minister, and summoned his late colleagues to a Council.—

"Sir Robert Peel informed them that he had not summoned them for the purpose of deliberating on

what was to be done, but for the purpose of announcing to them that he was Her Majesty's Minister, and whether supported or not, was firmly resolved to meet Parliament as Her Majesty's Minister, and to propose such measures as the public exigencies required. Failure or success must depend upon their decision; but nothing could shake Sir Robert Peel's determination to meet Parliament, and to advise the speech from the Throne."

The Duke of Wellington declared himself "delighted." Peel was delighted also, and wrote off to "dear Madame de Lieven":—

"Many thanks for those few lines in which you say all that could be said in volumes. However unexpected is the turn which affairs have taken, it is for the best. I resume power with greater means of rendering public service than I should have had if I had not relinquished it. But it is a strange dream. I feel like a man restored to life after his funeral service had been preached, highly gratified by such condolences on his death as I received from the King and our valued friend M. Guizot."

There was neither affectation nor extravagance in the statesman's joy. But he resumed power with greater means of rendering public service than he would have had, had he not relinquished it. These words and his conduct throughout the transaction seemed to imply that he had withheld his pledge from Lord John Russell in order that he might himself be recalled, and empowered to carry the Repeal of the Corn Laws. When Repeal had been voted by both Houses, however, the Prime Minister felt that it was really to lay down his administrative sceptre. In a Cabinet memorandum, dated June 21st, 1846, he wrote:—

"A Government ought to have a natural support. A Conservative Government should be supported by a Conservative party. Support from the compassion of its enemies, or even from the personally friendly feelings of those who ought on public principle to oppose a Government, is a hollow, and not a creditable support."

He was irritated by the tactics of the Irish party, for the rock ahead was an Irish Coercion Bill.—

"It may be said public indignation will coerce the Irish Members into decent conduct, and into observance of the usages of debate. Do not trust to this. There is an Irish party, a determined and not insignificant one, for which British indignation has no terrors. Their wish is to disgust England with Irish business and with Irish Members, and to induce England, through sheer disgust, and the sense of public inconvenience from the obstructions offered to the progress of all other business in Parliament, to listen to a repeal of the Legislative Union for the purpose of purging the House of a set of troublesome and factious members, who equally obstruct legislation for Ireland and for Great Britain."

Hard words for the Irish gentlemen. Peel would not try another general election, although the Duke of Wellington wished him, by all means, to keep office. The Coercion Bill was debated, ministers were in a minority of seventy-three, and the Premier, resigning, reported his defeat to Lord Hardinge on the 4th of July.—

"My dear Hardinge,—You will see that we are out—defeated by a combination of Whigs and Protectionists. A much less emphatic hint would have sufficed for me. I would not have held office by sufferance for a week. Were I to write a quire of paper, I could not recount to you what has passed with half so much detail and accuracy as the public papers will recount it. There are no secrets. We have fallen in the face of day, and with our front to our enemies. There is nothing I would not have done to ensure the carrying of the measures I had proposed this session. I pique myself on never having proposed anything which I have not carried. But the moment their success was ensured, and I had the satisfaction of seeing two drowsy Masters in Chancery mumble out at the table of the House of Commons, that the Lords had passed the Corn

and Customs Bills I was satisfied. Two hours after this intelligence was brought, we were ejected from power."

He added, speaking of Drayton Manor:—"Lady Peel and I are here quite alone—in the loveliest weather—feasting on solitude and repose, and I have every disposition to forgive my enemies for having conferred upon me the blessing of the loss of power."

Thus the administration which had conducted public affairs since 1841 was brought to a close.

The Trustees of the Peel Papers have now published three Memoirs:—on Catholic Emancipation,—on the Government of 1834-5,—on the Repeal of the Corn Laws. They propose to print a selection from the statesman's correspondence. The paper on the Government of 1834-5 has been printed without suppressions of any kind except in the case of one name, which is represented by a — not very difficult to decipher. The — is obviously Lord Brougham, who, the Kings said, "had threatened that he would not put the great seal to a Commission to prorogue the Parliament." In the Corn-Law Memoir the omissions are more frequent and perplexing. It is amusing to notice that Peel does not seem to have considered Mr. Disraeli worth even a passing observation, for he never once names him!

We cannot, of course, challenge the motives of the Trustees in withholding from publication so large a portion of the Peel manuscripts; yet it is certainly disappointing to find that the second is the concluding volume.

Friends of Bohemia; or, Phases of London Life. By E. M. Whitty. 2 vols. (Smith & Elder.)

STERNE warns us at what price the satirist may pursue his art. Eugenio shall crack his jest and lose his friend. He shall jeer at knaves and fools, and find the mob rise and stone him. A wit is admired, but shunned. Most people, not palsied by cowardice, love to see lightning, volcanoes, tempests. On the summer nights, when the air is hot, and the lightnings play in the tree-tops, or break through the ocean wrack, they are dazzling and seductive. Who has not lounged in the park or leaned over the bulwark—with a soft arm clinging round him or a wet curl dropping on his cheek—until deep into the midnight, held by the fiery openings and long golden inlets into space? Yet the boldest lover of the picturesque will watch the beautiful white fire with a secret awe, lest it leap too near. So with wit. We admire in fear. Your wit cannot always shoot folly without bringing down the fool. And the fools have such a majority at the club and the dinner-table! Eugenio will delight the few who fling him their applause, and mortally offend the many, who pursue him to death. His is a perilous vocation; only for the isolated and the strong. A satirist drags truth from her well,—divests her of crinoline, and sets her in the market-place—as she was born. In spite of the adage, he calls a blot, a blot; a freckle, a freckle. You may say, a stain on the face is a beauty-spot; a freckle, a sun-kiss. He laughs at your want of veracity—your diseased imagination. He sticks to fact—and takes the consequences. "A man who should call everything by its right name," says the subtle Halifax, "would hardly pass the streets without being knocked down as a public enemy." What cares he?

Somehow lightnings will gather, blaze, and cleanse the sky. Eugenio will not spare the rod—nor his friend's back. Neither can help it. There is a cry in nature for storm;—there is a necessity in life for satire. When

fires burn inwardly there must be vents. Matter vents itself in a Hecla and a Vesuvius:—spirit, in a Juvenal, a Cervantes, and a Swift. Satire is the salt of letters. All men who have moved the world—men of action and men of thought—have been true satirists. Luther, for example, is one of the hardest,—pregnant as Rabelais or Cervantes. Your true satirist is essentially a man of facts, with a keen eye to disguises and masquerades. He is not one who distorts facts; but who unrobes, unpaints, unglazes them. His delight is to scrape the varnish from truth—to call it by "the right name." The satirist is a missionary for truth, as the poet is a missionary for beauty.

Mr. Whitty is a genuine satirist, employing satire for a genuine purpose. You laugh with him very much; but the laughter is fruity and ripe in thought. His style is serious, and his cast of mind severe. 'Friends of Bohemia' is no book of broad grins; the humours lean on life—the whimsicalities lead to philosophy. The author has a merriment akin to that of Jacques and that of Timon. He works with a desire to influence, rather than with a wish to amuse. He feels sternly, and he writes at moments with great cruelty; never hesitating to call a plain thing by the plainest word; careless whether "offences," when so described, "sound gracious to our ears" or not. Hence, like 'The Travels of Gulliver,' the 'Chronicles of Gargantua and Pantagruel,' the 'Decameron,' and many other satires, the 'Friends of Bohemia' is a man's book,—one which the more dainty sex will neither like nor comprehend.

Bohemia, as we suppose every one is aware, is a cant word for a section of London—the part inhabited by clever fellows with much reputation, and pretty women with very little; by the classes who are said to "live on their wits"—journalists and politicians, artists and dancers. Mr. Whitty's story moves in this region and takes its colours. It is, of course, rather dark; but no one need complain of this shady view of things. The author chooses his ground; and we do not want a tragedy to resemble a pantomime,—we do not ask Rembrandt to paint from the palette of Rubens. What the story is we shall not hint, except to say that it is vigorous, fragmentary, and dramatic enough for Alexandre Dumas. We propose, instead of story-telling, to enrich our pages with a few sketches—full of character and observation. Take this picture of a lord, your ordinary political personage:—

"Slumberton had been born to a nearly ruined property, and as he had all his life fancied that he had a great talent for finance, generally developed by avoiding payments of the money which he owed to others, and routing out tenants who owed money to him, Slumberton was, by the time he got the Governorship, utterly ruined. In the process of being utterly ruined, he, as a poor Peer having claims on his class which had a whole national property to administer, had got nice little imperial pickings every now and then. He had got his sister into that highly exclusive 'Union' for the most polished of our paupers, Hampton Court, and he had got himself into Commissions every now and then, and had once been a Minister by some mistake. This good Governorship was to get rid of him; for he had become a bore to the big Peers. Of course big Peers, of first-class qualifications, like to have little Peers about them; but not such very little Peers as Slumberton. First-class men avoid second-class men who may be first-class men; but they are compelled to keep off also fourth-class men. Lucky are the third-rate men: they always get on!"

How droll and how true! We have all, somewhere or other, met that fellow who became a minister by a mistake. And now we run down the social scale to the other end. Hear how Mr. Whitty can discourse on London cabmen:—

"What a resource is a cab! But what an injured race are the cabmen! They are the sailors of great cities:—sailors in the uniformity of their reckless attire, and their countenances reddened and hardened by weather exposure, and in the peculiar slang with which, using professional terms, they speak of all mundane affairs. They are sailors in their republican contempt for worldly dignities and dignitaries. As sailors have deep contempt for all who do not understand ships, cabmen despise any intellect unconcerned with horses. They are sailors in their intense acuteness and decided inclination to swindle. Yet sailors—dirty, improvident, dishonest—have a poetical position among men; and, except among shipowners and captains, Jack has the merit of a jolly dog, innocent as a puppy, prettily playful. Jarvey has no novelists, and no Dibbins; for the street is not the sea, and we miss the six-pences extorted from ourselves. When we sit in the cab, and look at the statue-like heap of old clothes on the box, steering us through the traffic of London, we feel towards him as if he were the inevitable foe—as Cape settlers regard a Kaffir—as Christians once regarded the Jew. His affecting devotion to his horse, whom he drives slowly in conviction of the risks of a rapid pace, meets with no sympathy from us: we consider the quadruped as in league with his conductor. It must be a painful trial to the Christian heart of a Prolocutor, or other circumlocutory divine, as he drives from Convocation to the Railway station in the cab. How he nerves his manliness and his dignity for the decided encounter with the cabman at the end of the journey! For he knows the cabman, reflecting as he goes, is arranging the overcharge: and his reverence cannot love that cabman as he loves his bishop, his wife, and his other neighbours. The female sex must endure bewildered emotions in their transactions with the cabman. The cabman in this respect is like the Eastern eunuch: he has no feeling for, no pity for, weak woman. He may be a good-looking, brisk, broad-shouldered, young cabman; but did any lady ever stop to gaze as he chafed and whipped his way along the Strand? The Jolly Young Waterman of History naturally took to the cab business when the river was given up to the steamboats; but no account is given that he ran away with any rich citizen's daughter towards the close of his career."

We want to show Mr. Whitty in dialogue,—and we think the following passage of chit-chat between Brandt and Emmett will serve as well as another for that purpose. Brandt Bellars is an Irish gentleman fallen on evil days, against which he bears up with English fortitude and conduct. Let us notice, parenthetically, that Mr. Whitty's heroes—even his scoundrels—are all manly. Brandt is such a character as we all know "in Bohemia"; an author, a barrister, very poor, very clever and ambitious; fond of luxuries because endowed with the temperament of genius; yet scrupulous and careful, avoiding debt as a taint to his life, as an insult to his manhood. But the sort of thing is new in fiction:—and we feel grateful to a writer who dares to tell light readers that an Irish gentleman of great abilities and ruined fortune may lead such a life in London. Brandt and Emmett are at breakfast:—

"Brandt Bellars is leading a riant life among men, and books, and papers: enjoying indolence, the zest of which was a consciousness of powers and energies lying idly on the river bank—awaiting the tide that was to come in his affairs. He is very popular and very pleased. He does not do much good in the world; but then he does not do any harm. The men laugh with him, and the women love him; and he always pitches a penny out to the organ-grinder. Perhaps he would show greater benevolence if he made it a fourpenny-piece. But, though a careless man, Brandt is not a reckless man. He has the instincts of a genuine gentleman, and is scrupulous in his fallen state to live within his income. So you see he spins that penny out of the window to the Piedmontese musician, because he cannot afford to be more foolish. The new Roman Catholic bishop, Emmett, is in London, on

business that the evening papers are not informed about with any great accuracy; and he is breakfasting with his young friend, Bellars. He broke his egg, and asked for the news. 'News, father! Why, what would interest you? Jog has lost 40,000*l.* by the Derby.'—'Literature—Politics.'—'Oh! nobody ever thinks about such things. Let's see. Disraeli is writing "Sibthorpe, a Political Biography." Whately is editing Joe Miller. Lord John Russell has announced a course of lectures on Lithotomy.'—'What is the state of the case about America?'—'Why, the government of Washington has resolved to attack Utah and Great Britain is to defend the Mormons. Why not? We defended the Turks.'—'Be serious! Is it true that Louis Napoleon contemplates another *comp-d'état*, to marry all the heiresses in France to the sous-lieutenants?'—'Very likely. We'd praise any thing he did in our journals. Among the things you are required to render unto Cæsar, is his privilege to be something very different from a Saint. I wish the Pharisees were reconstructed as a profession: we have no one now-a-days to arbitrate between what's good and what's bad.'—'There is some talk of a dissolution being imminent.'—'I'm ready to stand for Oshire.'—'But are you heart and soul with the Independent party?'—'Honestly. What we want in Ireland is a fair agrarian law, to protect the peasants against the landlords; perfect religious equality, both churches being disendowed; these, with the natural development of the country, under the wise laws of the empire, would content us. But, to obtain these, we must coerce the English government: English public opinion will never meddle in our behalf. We must hold aloof then from English parties, maintain an independent party, and watch our opportunities—meanwhile, distinguishing ourselves, if we can, in general debate. This is my policy: will that do, father?'—'Yes. I am pleased you are frank. I thought you had some republican purposes in your head.'—'Yes—were they possible. But prosaic good government is all we can get: and I'm loyal.'—'I want to see the Queen, Brandt.'—'Come to the Opera to-night. There's essence of England to see there.'—'Ay, but beneath all that splendour this England is rotten.'—'You extract perfumes from flower-stalks; and our affair is with the perfume, not with the stalks. [The Opera is a nice, concentrated extract from humanity; gay and grand, with graceful, decked, dainty life: and I like it. Ah, those ladies! The best point about the British Constitution is, that the tendency of the oligarchy is to produce the finest women in the world.'—'I'll show you as much beauty among the peasant girls in Ireland.'—'Better constitutions, perhaps; but beauty—no! The world is but a rough material in the mass; here and there worked up. God rewards cultivation. There's the plain and the garden. In the plain, the flowers are pretty and fragrant. In the garden, affluently fine. Civilization is manure;—product the Opera. You'll come?'"

We could have quoted many things more stinging than any of the above. But the good-natured reader will find out all the malice fast enough; and we have preferred to draw from 'Friends in Bohemia' passages which, in our opinion, are most characteristic and most worthy of Mr. Whitty's genius.

A Few Words in Defence of Tobacco. By "Cavendish." (Baily, Brothers.)
The Tobacco Controversy. (Gilbert.)
Practical Observations on the Use and Abuse of Tobacco. By John Lizzars. (Edinburgh, Lizzars.)
Letters on the Use of Tobacco. By Samuel Solly, in the *Lancet*.

MANY of our readers will probably learn for the first time that a great controversy is at this moment raging. The War is over, and the Peace party is quiet,—but the pipe of peace is not to be smoked quite peacefully after all. Some persons, no friends of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, have raised the ghost of that question, which King James in his 'Counterblaste to Tobacco' so summarily disposed of some three

centuries ago—"Is tobacco-smoking injurious?" One is astounded at seeing such questions occupying the public mind from time to time, and the press groaning under the load of pamphlets, letters, essays, and articles on the fashionable topic. Of course, society and every individual who smokes have settled this question; but we are called upon by certain pertinacious writers to revise that decision; and as the pamphlets at the head of our article invite us to give our opinion, we do not hesitate to give it. "Is tobacco-smoking injurious?" may be answered then, we think, in the same way as a hundred other questions of the sort. "Is cold water injurious?" "Is wine injurious?" "Is tea, coffee, salt, mutton, beef, chicken, game, or poultry injurious?" Of course, all these things are injurious if more of them be taken than is good for the stomach or the blood. But then it is maintained that tobacco is injurious altogether,—that unlike some of these other things it is always a poison. So we are told of wine by the teetotallers,—of tea and coffee by the homœopaths,—of meat by the vegetarians,—and of vegetables by the carnarians.

Mr. Solly seems to have initiated this controversy by making some very strong remarks on the subject in one of his clinical lectures at St. Thomas's Hospital. In his "letters" to the *Lancet*, justifying his condemnation of tobacco-smoking in his lecture, he mainly rests his argument on his experience in individual cases. Now we had thought that the medical profession had by this time been taught that, for establishing a general rule, nothing is more fallacious than individual experience. There is no theory so absurd or monstrous in medicine that cannot be established in this way. Homœopathy stands secure, if once you admit that a few cases are to decide its claim to be considered a true system of medicine. All the superstitions of the past and the quackeries of the present have been founded and supported on cases. Mr. Solly must know that in the cases he mentions he has not had the means of eliminating the various other causes that would produce illness, and that, therefore, he cannot be certain that tobacco-smoking is anything more than a coincidence. Take his own case. He says he gave up smoking ten years ago, and that since he has given it up he has had better health in consequence. Is this a safe or a wise conclusion? Did he not write a book on "the Brain" ten years ago, and was not that labour more likely to have made him ill than tobacco-smoking? Has not his practice increased during the last ten years? and would not this have had a beneficial effect on his mind as well as leaving off his cigar? His subsequent remarks are equally inconclusive on this subject. He appeals to the experience of others, and the result of this experience is like his own. Persons have smoked, persons have been ill: therefore the illness has been occasioned by the smoking. We do not wish in any way to countenance the supposition that a man may not be made ill or poisoned by tobacco-smoke. We only want to show that, by the method of argument employed by Mr. Solly and his friends, any theory, however absurd, may be supported; and that, after such specimens of reasoning, they ought not to deride teetotallers, homœopaths, hydropathists, vegetarians, or carnarians.

When they take to the grander scale of its influence on nations they are not less happy. One writer discovers that the population of France has not increased during the last seven years, but that the consumption of tobacco has more than tripled. Putting these facts together, he comes to the conclusion that tobacco is the cause of the decline of the population of France.

But if this gentleman would inquire, he would find the same increase of consumption of tobacco has taken place in England, but it has certainly not been followed by the like effect. In the same hasty spirit of generalization, without stopping to think on the subject, Mr. Lizars writes the following absurd passage:—

"There can be no doubt, from what has occurred in the war just ended, that had the Turks never indulged in the vicious habit of smoking Tobacco, they would not have required the assistance of the French, Sardinians, and British. They would have been as powerful as in the days of the Sultans, Osman, Orchan, Amurath the First, and Bajazet, and would have sent such a message through Menschikoff to the Czar Nicholas, as the Sultan Bajazet said to the Count de Nevers of France, when taken prisoner, after his celebrated unsuccessful cavalry charge (like that at Balaklava) near Nicopolis. It is allowed by British and other European officers, that the Turkish soldier is equal, if not superior, to the private soldier of any European nation. But the officers are ignorant, lazy, and indolent, constantly stupefied with Tobacco. The late expedition of Omer Pacha, from Batoum to Kuitas, is graphically described by one of the correspondents of an English journal, where, while the private soldiers were toiling away in dragging the artillery through forests, their officers were *squatted*, smoking their pipes or chibouques! 'Tobacco,' says the eloquent Burke, 'is the delight of Dutchmen, as it diffuses a torpor and pleasing stupefaction.' It is stated that Abbas, the first Shah of Persia, in the beginning of the seventeenth century (he reigned from 1587 to 1629), denounced Opium and Tobacco. And that when leading an army against the Cham of Tartary, he proclaimed, that every soldier in whose possession Tobacco was found, would have his nose and lips cut off, and afterwards be burnt alive. He re-established the Persian empire by his activity and conquests."

What a pity that our great historians have not been aware of the influence of tobacco on the decline and fall of nations. Surely the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans must have smoked. Was it not a tobacco-leaf that Eve plucked in the Garden of Eden? Most assuredly some of our tobacco-stoppers will make this discovery. According to Mr. Lizars we have not yet fallen as low as the Turks, but we soon shall.—

"The students attending the American colleges are said to destroy their physical and moral powers by smoking Tobacco, so as to unfit them to prosecute their studies, and afterwards to become useful members of society. But we have even the judges on the bench quidding Tobacco, as well as the members of parliament, so facetiously described by Dickens in his American Notes for General Circulation, wherein he terms Washington the headquarters of Tobacco-tinctured saliva. Excessive smoking has had no small share in degenerating Spain. A Spaniard is never without a cigar in his mouth. It was observed during the Peninsular war, that the Spanish officers passed the whole day in smoking, in cutting and miming Tobacco to make paper cigars, and in eating and sleeping—and never existed men sunk in such idleness, indolence, and apathy. I am sorry to add, that the Portuguese were in the same degraded condition. Germany is said to be as immersed in Tobacco as Spain."

We would point out that in one and all of these statements there is no proof that the author's argument is correct. In the fallen nations indulgence in tobacco may have been as much a consequence as a cause. With regard to England there is no proof of weakness and decadence. It is a mere surmise.

But let us turn to the purely medical part of the case. Tobacco when taken in sufficient quantities is, undoubtedly, a poison. It contains two poisonous principles, a volatile oil and an alkaloid. Supposing these poisons not to be destroyed by heat, can they be consumed daily without injury? We say in answer, that the whole history of tobacco proves that they

can. Thousands of persons living can attest the truth. Some of the strongest, wisest, and most pious of men have been habitual smokers without apparent injury to their powers. Is an explanation of this fact to be given? We think so. In the first place it may be that the constitution of man demands that in his artificial state he should make use of narcotics for the arrest or hastening of certain processes in the system, which, not being thus influenced, might lead to disease or death. Whether this be true or not, it is very certain that the active principles of tea and coffee are powerful poisons as well as alcohol. With regard to these things it has been recently shown that they act medicinally on the system,—that they appear to arrest a waste of the tissues which, under certain circumstances, would lead to disease. Why may not an action of this kind be connected with the use of tobacco and a beneficial effect on the system be discovered? We do not contend that such an effect does take place, but it seems to us an explanation of a difficulty in which the tobacco-stoppers must feel involved, that in spite of all their wish to prove tobacco to be a poison it does not poison people.

Grant that it is a poison, without a word to be said in its favour but the complacency with which its consumers regard it, can we lay down the principle that a small quantity of a poison cannot be taken daily without injury? We assert, without fear of contradiction, that small quantities of deadly poisons, as carbonic acid, arsenic, lead, and other things, can be taken daily without any fear of permanent consequences. The human frame has an elasticity which will bear from day to day a certain amount of stretching with impunity. This stretching may, however, at any time be carried beyond the elastic powers of the system, and disease and death ensue. We may, in fact, press any one of the natural causes of life till it becomes a source of death; so we may increase the dose of tobacco, theine, alcohol, or carbonic acid, till death itself results.

The opinion amongst medical men that tobacco-smoking produces nervous diseases of various kinds is deserving of every degree of respect. At the same time we are not aware of any proofs of the correctness of this opinion existing more convincing than that kind of loose inference which makes every book on medicine a collection of clever guesses. Inquiries surely might be conducted into the health of those employed in tobacco and snuff manufactories so as to throw some light on the special action of continued exposure to the poison of nicotine. Are classes of men who smoke habitually, as sailors, for instance, more liable to nervous diseases than men who, being exposed in the same manner, and drinking alcohol to a similar extent, do not smoke tobacco? Mr. Solly describes a peculiar appearance in the throat of smokers. Has he observed this peculiar appearance in the throat of teetotal smokers or persons in whom such an appearance could not occur but from smoking? We suspect not, for Mr. Solly comes into the field with a great deal too much of the partizan about him for us to believe that he is not more earnest about putting down smoking than getting at the truth. Another way of testing the truth of this subject is, to inquire into the causes of the death of women. As a rule, the gentler sex do not smoke tobacco, nor could we in our consciences recommend them to begin. Surely, if tobacco is as injurious as represented, the Bills of Mortality could be brought to bear on the question.

One of the most unworthy of the unproven imputations on tobacco when smoked from pipes is, that it produces cancer of the lip. Mr. Lizars

presents to his wondering readers frightful drawings of this catastrophe. Now we ask the medical profession if cancer is a local or a general disease? If it be a general disease, as the best authorities on the subject admit, then we submit that tobacco-smoking has nothing whatever to do with it, and that a scratch with a pin is as likely to produce it as a burn with a tobacco-pipe. If it should be replied that it is a local disease, then we ask for the evidence that other causes besides tobacco-pipes do not produce it.

Our object not being to persuade people to continue the habit of smoking, but to show the inconclusiveness of the arguments of those who would abolish it, we wish to discuss every point, and would therefore not neglect to refer to the objection to its use from its untoward effects upon the embryo smoker. We might meet this objection by referring to the obstructions ever attending an upward progress. In difficulty and sorrow man attains the highest ends of his existence. But to waive this argument, are there not other things which act in the same way as tobacco? Most people would prefer, we think, the penalties of a first cigar to those of a first sea-voyage. Yet who ever objected to a maritime life or a trip to the Continent on the ground that nature had warned us not to engage in such things by producing sea-sickness? Surely the medical profession, who are constantly establishing all sorts of queer sensations in our nervous systems by the action of medicines, cannot admit that this is a legitimate objection to the use of tobacco.

But if we may take tobacco in moderation, how much may we take? This is the real difficulty. Yet every day man has to solve the same difficulties in other things. How much wine, tea, coffee, salt, water, exercise, and all sorts of other things, ought we to take, are questions that must be solved one way or another. Man is counselled by an instinct which, if he listen to it, seems to whisper the right answer. People there are who take too much of everything,—and if bitter experience will not teach them when they have had enough, we know that abstinence from everything they abuse would be their destruction. It is this class of individuals who afford the teetotallers, tobacco-stoppers, vegetarians, and others, the opportunity of issuing their nostrums for the regeneration of society. It is only these persons who can be really benefited by the arguments of the anti-tobacco-smokers,—and to them we commend this literature, hoping it may frighten them out of the practice of using for their destruction that which was intended for their benefit.

Catalogue of the Law Books in the Library of the Society of Writers to Her Majesty's Signet in Scotland. By W. Ivory. (Edinburgh.)

Catalogue of the Manuscripts preserved in the Library of the University of Cambridge. Vol. I. (Cambridge, University Press.)

THE first of these Catalogues is an extremely useful work, and does great credit to Mr. Ivory, the compiler. Without any pretension to bibliographical minuteness or research, it gives all the information a lawyer is likely to require, and much that he is not likely to find elsewhere. The books are classed according to their subjects; short biographical notices are occasionally given, and, in many instances, the contents of the more important works are set out. Not the least interesting feature in this volume is the List of the Reports in the various Courts of the United States, of Digests thereof, and of the Collections of the Statutes of the States. Mr. Ivory remarks:—"With some

exception, the English Common Law is still in force throughout the whole of the States. The English Reports of Cases decided in the English Courts are immediately reprinted in the United States, and are quoted as authorities in their Courts; and the treatises on the English Law and on the Commercial Law of England are also reprinted, with annotations, pointing out the American Law where it differs, so as to adapt them to the American Law and practice." All this is quite true, and invests this class of American works with a peculiar interest. The short notices of the various Courts in England, Scotland, and America will also be found to be of great utility.

The Writers to the Signet possess a large library, and the present work is only an instalment of what the Society proposes to do in the way of cataloguing. Mr. Laing, their librarian, is engaged in preparing a catalogue of their works on British History and Statistics, which cannot but prove of great value to the historical student, if the compiler perform his task with the same care and zeal as is manifested in the work before us.

The 'Catalogue of Manuscripts in the University Library at Cambridge' displays a feature which we should be glad to see universally adopted. The description of each manuscript is given in English instead of in Latin. Much care has evidently been bestowed upon the work; and, although the compilers may not have done all they would desire to do, they have done enough to secure the favourable judgment of those who are competent to form a just opinion of the nature of their labours. The real defect of this volume is the total want of all arrangement. The titles are neither in alphabetical order nor classed; and, as this volume contains the description of 889 manuscripts, the search for any particular entry involves no slight labour. A set of copious indexes is promised at the conclusion of the work; but, as the collection is said to comprise 3,000 manuscripts, two more volumes, at the least, must appear before the indexes can be published. It would not have been a difficult task to have prepared the indexes as the work proceeded,—and thus have made each volume complete in itself. Had this been done, the volume before us would have been of immediate practical use. As it is, it can only be consulted at the cost of expending much time, which, as it might have been saved, must be considered as lost.

A Sketch of the Life of the late Henry Cooper, Barrister-at-Law, of the Norfolk Circuit; as also of his Father, by his Son, William Cooper, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. (Warr.)

PEOPLE of striking originality are tolerably sure to have disciples or imitators. When Mrs. Radcliffe charmed our grand-parents with her forest scenery, and struck them all of a heap with her castle and cavern terrors, the English world of readers was overwhelmed with imitated forest-glades which charmed, and stupid ghosts who terrified—nobody. After Gibbon, the very paragraph writers tried to swell into billows of sound. Byron was father of a world of fictitious mystery, turned-down collars, and rickety poetry. Mr. William Cooper has gone to a more original source than any of these, and has been more happy in the imitation of his model than imitators are usually found to be. He has gone to Mr. Dickens,—not to reproduce the graphic manner of that author, but to catch inspiration from one of Dickens's characters. Mr. Cooper has chosen the Flora who figures in 'Little Dorrit,' who utters sentences which never end, and who leaves you in mingled astonishment at

the amount of breath expended, and of the nonsense it is expended upon.

Mr. Cooper, we must add, goes beyond his model. His sentences are longer than Flora's, his verbs are at loggerheads with his nominatives, and there is strong family quarrelling between the relatives and their antecedents. Unlike Flora, too, he uses the common marks of punctuation, but they seem to be put in on the principle of the tyro in Greek, who, ignorant of the rule, just scattered them over his theme.

Here are a few sentences which will show how "cannie" a person was the old gentleman, and to read which will take away a reader's breath:—

"A remarkable incident occurred in his life; he undertook the conduct of a cause of great intricacy and importance for a pauper, a labouring blacksmith. An extensive and valuable landed property, well known as Oby Hall, with its extensive demesnes, had been for a long time in abeyance; the property was estimated at that period, at not less than 30,000*l.*: on failure of male issue, the descendants on the female side put in their claim, among whom the blacksmith stood foremost: he came, consulted with my father on his claim, who became after a time convinced of the solidity of his title: and after examining it with indefatigable assiduity, he at length, after much entreaty, undertook to carry his cause through every court, were it necessary, upon certain conditions: the conditions were, that if my father succeeded in gaining the cause, in consideration of taking upon himself all the risk, expenses, and labour, he should enjoy the estate: whilst the claimant, having no relations but the most distant, if any, was to receive an annuity for life of 300*l.* After almost insurmountable difficulties, great expense, and consumption of time and labour, the long anticipated time arrived when the trial was to decide the question of such grave moment to the parties concerned; Lord Erskine came down to Norwich specially retained for the claimant (the origin, I believe of his after intimacy with Henry), the case came on for trial,—was fought on both sides with all the ability and ingenuity such a cause demanded (I forget the name of the opposing counsel), the claimant's title was confirmed, and the estate gained. The claimant lived but a little more than a year or two after to receive his annuity, to him absolute wealth; and he died, I have heard, expressing to the last, his gratitude to (as he styled my father) his protector. Unfortunately, coming into the possession of the estate, my father must turn farmer, and like him I have before compared him to, and I have often thought since reading the works of Cobbett that there was a similarity in their thoughts on many subjects, he soon began to farm at a fearful loss (for to be a gainful farmer, so farmers hold, or rather they did then, a man should properly be trained to it from his youth), he was forced to trust to others to do what he should himself have done, and being still occupied in his professional pursuits at Norwich, his visits to the hall and the estate were but occasional, and the eye of the master was but too often absent; his family, however, resided there, consisting of his wife and his four children. Charles, Henry, Harriet, and Alfred, and there his affections were centred, so that it cannot be wondered at, that with a divided duty, and the course pursued, ere many years, but I am forestalling, the estate soon became involved, and eventually he was compelled to part with it at a loss, or rather with no gain, for at the time of its sale, which happened at a period during the long war, land fell of a sudden greatly in value, and the seller was glad to experience the truth of the old saying—

When house and land and all are spent,
Then learning is most excellent."

The author tells as long and coherent a story touching his sire's income,—“which,” he says, leaving us in doubt whether he means the story or the income, “by present provincial counsel, would be regarded rather as a fiction than reality.” Even in the old age of Cooper père, that worthy person was employed “in many important causes, where legal knowledge and

acumen was required." His brother Alfred, he informs us, "was shot by a drunken Sepoy . . . the man was caught and hanged—a satisfaction to justice, but a wretched consolation to his family, by whom, as the youngest, and amiable as he was gentle, he was most fondly loved":—all which seems to apply to the murderer, but is really intended for the murdered. Of Henry Cooper, whom his brother treats to a capital *H*, as if he were something divine; the biographer has little or nothing to tell; and he tells it in long, involved sentences of his own and in extracts from the newspapers and magazines. Henry Cooper was a barrister, whose *cheval de bataille* was his defence of Mary Anne Carlile, accused of publishing a libel against Government. The writer of the biography had intended to print a poetical drama of his own, with verses by his family generally, and some other biographical sketches. Thinking over the matter, he went to bed, and, as he tells us, after a knotted flourish *à la Flora*, "not to sleep—but with a determination." The determination he slept with lies in the sheets before us, in the shape of a report of the trial of Mary Anne Carlile; and, when we reflect that instead of this we *might* have had one of the youthful dramas of Mr. William Cooper himself, the intensity of our gratitude is measured by the narrowness of our escape.

State Papers and Correspondence illustrative of the Social and Political State of Europe from the Revolution to the Accession of the House of Hanover, with Historical Introduction, Biographical Memoirs, and Notes. Edited by John M. Kemble, M.A. (Parker & Son.)

THIS is a collection of state papers and letters, or rather of letters many of which relate to politics, mostly obtained from Leibnitz's correspondence preserved in Hanover, with a few from other sources. Mr. Kemble, the editor, has joined together the scattered materials by an historical introduction and by biographical notices of the parties concerned, which are worthy of his learning and judgment. He has added an excellent index of surnames,—a thing without which a collection of letters is almost worthless. He has translated the letters, he says, because he is told that English gentlemen of education cannot, or will not, read French. There go two words to this matter, of which he has only given one. Educated persons will not object to read French when they read for style; but when they read only for matter they are content with specimens of the original. And some specimens Mr. Kemble has given. Who could be expected to read much of the writing of a princess (Caroline of Anspach) whose French Leibnitz himself, to whom it was written, found it necessary to translate into French French by interlinear paraphrases?

These papers—though interesting in many ways—are chiefly interesting for the sake of Leibnitz. As the editor observes, we see this universal genius almost for the first time, not as jurist, mathematician, historian, philosopher, or theologian, but as politician, courtier, gentleman, and accomplished man of the world. Leibnitz died at seventy years of age, and the present volume goes through the last thirty years of his life. His chief occupation during this term was juridical and political. At its commencement he was beginning to draw the rein in mathematics, and was publishing what he had done. His hard work on this subject was over in 1686, and his subsequent memoirs were only the fruits of his earlier labours. It was right, says Mr. Kemble, that this reparation—the completion of his

character—should be made by a fellow-countryman of those who have never shown a disposition to do him the justice he deserved. With all acknowledgment of the goodness of this disposition, we must doubt whether the present volume is any reparation. It is curious and instructive, and we know more of Leibnitz than we knew before; but we see him only in conjunction with those who were not worthy of him. Granting the worth of some of those who appear in these pages, we cannot sum up any history of courts during the period in which chivalry was dead, and public opinion not yet born of open discussion, in any way but one. Grildrig, whose real name was Gulliver, when he had done his best to give the King of Brobdingnag a favourable view of society drawn from the public life of the very time of which we are speaking, obtained from the blunt giant nothing but the assurance that the bulk of his fellow creatures must be the most pernicious race of little odious vermin that nature ever suffered to crawl upon the surface of the earth. The best that can be said of the matter of such a volume as Mr. Kemble's is that we see the great people rather in their follies than in their crimes.

The reparation which has been made to Leibnitz for the ill-usage he received at the hands of our countrymen has been of a different kind. Both English and Hanoverians have contributed; and a Frenchman has sent the summing up of the evidence over Europe at the head of the chief documents. As to Leibnitz, it has been shown that the celebrated letter, said to contain the *hint* about fluxions, really contained nothing but what had been published before, and not of Newton's doing; that the contents could not give half as much hint as Newton himself received from predecessors of both himself and Leibnitz; and, lastly, that the letter itself *never was sent*. That which was sent to Hanover has been found in Hanover, and the draft of it has been found in the Royal Society's possession, and the two agree. So that it is now retorted upon the Royal Society's Committee, that if they had only examined the records of the Society instead of Collins's papers, they would have known what *was sent*. And thus the contempt with which Leibnitz treated their accusation, interpreted into tacit confession at the time, now throws a lustre on his own memory, and a shade on that of his maligners. And further, the original scraps of paper on which he jotted down his thoughts during the first invention of the differential calculus, bearing dates which would annul far better evidence than any pretended against him, have been discovered among the mass of his memoranda, and published.

On the other hand, the antagonist in whose name the slanders were heaped upon his head, has been proved to have been the secret leader of the whole. Newton, whose actual agency was always stoutly denied, appears at the bar of opinion in a character which is far from the faultless model his worshippers have proclaimed to the world. The defenders of Leibnitz have shown, and the biographer of Newton has regretfully admitted, the fact that Newton is morally the editor of the 'Commercium Epistolicum,' in which the charge is insinuated against Leibnitz, and the trumpety pretext is enforced,—that Newton is the author of the account of that work in the Philosophical Transactions, which was denied as long as it possibly could be done,—that Newton is really the editor of the reprint of the 'Commercium Epistolicum,' in which certain private alterations and additions were reprinted *under the old date*,—that Newton was the real agent in the omission from the third edition of the Principia of the

scholium acknowledging Leibnitz's right. The new edition of the 'Commercium Epistolicum,' recently published by M. Biot, aided by M. Lefort, appears at the time when all these turning facts are proved, and recalls the attention of the scientific world to the whole controversy, with all its new and startling adjuncts. Leibnitz is fully avenged.

We find, incidentally, some information on a little offshoot of the fluxional controversy. Some matters published by Leibnitz, before, as he alleged, he had seen the Principia, have been made the foundation of a charge that he *had* seen the Principia, and had pillaged it. The last who has discussed this question is Lord Brougham, whose more than national veneration for Newton has not made him forget how to balance evidence, and who decides that there is no internal evidence of plunder. Now Leibnitz, writing to Stepney, who was no mathematician and no partizan, November 9, 1692, says:—

"I have received some English books, among them the 'Table-Talk' of the late Mr. Selden, who was undoubtedly one of the first men of learning of his day, also 'The History of the Desertion,' by a Person of Quality, which according to the title-page, was printed in 1689. Whether this piece is good for anything, you, Sir, no doubt, know better than most other people. English books come seldom to our notice, and for the most part we do not even know their titles. When I was in London I used to see a catalogue of the year, and I used to take all I could lay hands upon. They give us hopes of an important work of Mr. Newton, who is one of the greatest geniuses of this time for his knowledge of mathematics and nature."

The Principia, which must here be referred to, for no other works of Newton had been on rumour in the ten years preceding, was published in 1687. The keenest maintainer of Leibnitz's extreme art would hardly give him credit for laying a foundation on which others should acquit him of having seen the Principia in a private letter written to a diplomatist, which had a thousand chances against it ever being seen by any of the mathematicians. Stepney himself was not a *savant*. Of "one Mr. Pagett," he says, that "he is a member of our College at Cambridge, as well as Mr. Newton, next to whom he is, perhaps, the most famous mathematician of our country." Even mathematicians of our day will stare and wonder who Mr. Pagett was. He was the mathematical teacher at Christ's Hospital, a post which in that day was always filled by a person of some mark. The great event of his life—how little he thought it so at the time!—was his being appointed by the Royal Society with Halley as a Committee to "keep Mr. Newton in mind of his promise." The promise was to put together his speculations on gravitation—that is, in fact, to write the Principia.

George Stepney was one of Leibnitz's chief correspondents in this work. Who knows him now? And yet he is in Westminster Abbey as a poet, though one of the smallest among the small; and his works are in the collection which goes by the name of the British Poets. He was a smart diplomatist, by favour of Montagu Lord Halifax, with whom he came to town to look for advancement. He was but thirty years of age when this correspondence began, being then minister at Brandenburg. He is an odd correspondent for Leibnitz, whom he treats as a man of politics, and forgets that he is a man of science. Speaking of Halley's projected scientific voyage, he says:—

"Mr. Halley's project seems to me very extraordinary for this time; I see by it that these sort of people will not give up running about the world to make discoveries, or blowing the bellows to find the philosopher's stone: I wish him a pleasant journey, and I promise not to envy him the lands he dis-

covers if he will only let us enjoy in peace those which are already discovered."

Leibnitz himself was one of "these sort of people." How many now only know him as a mathematician and psychologist: Stepney only sees in him the jurist and the statesman.

Leibnitz was strongly of opinion (1693) that Germany was even more interested in the war with France than England: "if the Rhine is in the power of France, what will become of the Electoral College; *sed surdis fabulam*." We should have been glad of more of his opinions; but it is the curse of great men's repositories that they contain many letters to them, few from them. There is abundance of little things: as Leibnitz's epigram on the expelled King of England refusing to put on mourning for his daughter's death:—

Anglia Regiam desinet, pater abstinet unus
Non potuit gentem deseruisse magis.

—"He means the sence of the nation," says Stepney, when he passes it on to Blathwayt, whom he of course took as understanding the point of *deservisse*, which our readers will do too, after a moment's thought.

We must follow our leader, and a straggling book makes a straggling review. We come to a letter from Thomas Burnet, the cosmogonist, so often confounded with the Bishop, to the Electress Sophia. It is a curious specimen of the old spelling still extant in 1697.—

"The other worthe persone dead latelie and much regretted, is Mistris Stillingfleet, who was the present bishop of Wosters wyffe. She was the best Wyffe and christian of any in this island, And I may safelie say the most learned of her sex, in this age. To make out but a few of the lineaments of her caracter. She was both lovelie, and handsome, of good qalety, and of gentle breeding, Her mynde yet more set for learning, then her educatione; Which made her, upon the reading of Dr. Stillingfleet's books, when bot a very young man, say positively to her father, 'That she most of necessity have Mr. Stillingfleet for Husband, if it could be procured.' She had her desyre; And never did two enjoy the happinesse of conjugal society, for a course of many yeirs, more; * I have seen in a ladys cabinet a map and carte of England, of her oune draught for the desigine, done upon satin with silk colours of her oune sowing, most exactlie & more accurat then most geographycal carts printed. I have seen also her library, (distinct from that of her husbands, which is the best of any private mans in the world) with variety of books in it, of latin, greek, frensh, italian, spanish, and English, all perused and red by her in her lyfetye. I saw at the same tyme a basquet of bals (or bottoms as they call them heir) of fyne whyt thread, and silk, the knotting needle, sheers, pincase, and other instruments of womens working lying in itt. * * She wold severall tymes ask questiones at gentlemen & clergiemmen pretending to knowledge, concerning the possibility of the roundnesse of the world, the bignesse of the stars, the Antipodes, &c., seem to be so simple and surprysed with there answers; And yet afterwards to smyle with her particular freinds when out of there sight, at the ignorance she had discovered in them, when they thought they had learned her very much."

Heumisch writes to Leibnitz, in profound confidence, that as the father and mother of a certain Princess were both *very fat*, it is to be feared that her marriage will have *no male issue*. Fat couples, then, have no grandsons through their daughters. Leibnitz denies the fact, and gives no opinion on the question: the Princess's mother was *not fat*.

Leibnitz is said to be in religion a Roman Catholic: the Roman Christians claim him. But he is certainly a Protestant, politically speaking. Bishop Burnet writes to him about promoting agreement among the enemies of Popery, and Burnet calls the Lutheran clergy "your divines." Leibnitz, writing directly afterwards to Stepney, speaks with eulogium of

William's zeal for the Protestant faith, and disapproves of the attacks made upon Burnet's work on the Thirty-nine Articles, which he says is "very much to my taste." But when the Swedes enter a Catholic country, he is indignant at the clergy for their inertness, and with the Nuncio for not stirring them up. The only little thing we find indicative of his own profession is that in writing to the Protestant Queen of Prussia he says "*we never canonize Saints until . . .*"

A letter from Addison to Leibnitz, asking for a drawing of the *Urus*, would surprise the readers of the *Spectator* by its spelling. We pick out *shoud*, *evry*, *woud*, *bin*.

Leibnitz had, on several occasions, what appears to us a sound and knowing view of English affairs. The following is a specimen:—

"The Author's alarm at the exorbitant power which the Peace of Utrecht has given to France is very laudable; I wish that the Empire may never lose sight of it; but to make the *English Ministry alone responsible for it*, is to show oneself little versed in the anecdotes of this Peace,—to ignore entirely the incredible obstacles which the enemies of the Ministry threw, both at home and abroad, in the way of making the Peace such as it might have been; in a word, it is not to be well-informed either of the uprightness of the Queen's and her Ministers' intentions, or of the way in which the trickery of France was able to take advantage of it, in the fatal necessity to which they were reduced, of not being able any longer to put off the cession of Spain to Philip without exposing the Exchange in London and the credit of the nation (in which its principal resource consists) to a general combustion. *Hinc ille lachrymæ.*"

Leibnitz was art and part of a plan to induce Queen Anne to call the Electoral Prince, afterwards George the Second, up to the House of Lords as Duke of Cambridge. Seeing the game from our point of view, we may suspect that this would have been a very good move. The main English agent in this most blameless court intrigue was Roger Acherley, barrister and pamphleteer, whose letters to Leibnitz, after the Hanoverian accession, claiming some reward for his services, are given by Mr. Kemble. "What I have to ask," he says, "is small, and will not occasion either expense or uneasiness." But Mr. Kemble says, "I cannot find that a plan he [Acherley] had for turning Sir Isaac Newton out of his Mastership of the Mint met with any success." We have looked carefully at Acherley's letters, and cannot find a trace of any such proposal. Leibnitz, indeed, in a letter to the Princess of Wales, which follows, says that the point of honour induces him [Leibnitz] to ask for a post in the English court which would put him on a level with Newton; and he hints that the place of Historiographer might be invented for him, for so we interpret "*La qualité d'Historien, où je prétends m'être distingué, en fournit une belle occasion.*" But not a word about ousting Newton from the care of the coinage. If Mr. Kemble has some evidence which he has not given that Acherley wanted the Mastership of the Mint, he should have produced it. Leibnitz dwells on the slanders raised against him in England being the consequence of the prospect of the Hanoverian succession, and of the aversion of Jacobite science to the Elector. That he entertained this idea appears also by this correspondence with Bernoulli, as also that the information came to him from England. It is now difficult either to verify or to refute this statement; but certainly the storm, which had grumbled for fourteen or fifteen years, did not begin to thunder until the Hanoverian succession was imminent.

In addition to what we have said of the religion of Leibnitz, we may mention a curious

letter to the Princess of Wales, in which the Romanist—if Romanist he were—brings forward and endeavours to revive an old plan for uniting the English and German Protestant Churches, for the greater strength of the Protestant Confederation. This letter has no date, but must have been written in December, 1715. It is the last of the series.

We end with a description, given by Leibnitz to the Princess of Hohenzollern, of an orgy at Hanover in 1702. It is not so amusing as the feast of the ancients in 'Peregrine Pickle'; but it may do.—

"They celebrated lately a festival in the Roman fashion, which was intended to represent that of the famous Trimalcion, which Petronius has described. The modern Trimalcion was M. the Burggrave; and his wife, Fortunata, disposed everything as the ancient Fortunata did in the house of her Trimalcion. There were beds for the guests, the principal of whom were the Queen, Mgr. the Elector, and Mgr. the Duke Ernest Augustus; but Mme. the Electress, Mgr. the Duke of Zell, and other principal personages, only came to look on. Trimalcion's trophies were to be seen; these were emptied bottles. There were also a number of devices pointing out his good qualities, particularly his courage and his wit. When the guests entered the room a slave cried out, 'The right foot forward!' They had already taken their places on the beds, and Almopolus was reciting a poem in praise of the great Trimalcion, when he arrived himself, carried upon a machine, preceded by huntsmen, drummers, musicians, and slaves, all of whom made a great deal of noise. They sang verses in his honour, as for example,—

In the camp as in the Court
He is a man of good report;
He feareth not the jars
Of Bacchus or of Mars.

The great actions of Pescaret, of Vienna, and other places, and particularly the manner in which he had set about softening the heart of Mme. de Winsingerode, as Hannibal did the rocks of the Alps, were the subject of these verses. Having in this manner gone more than once round the hall, as if in triumph, he placed himself upon his bed, and began to eat and drink, inviting his guests very graciously to follow his example. His carver was called M. Coupé, in order that when he said 'Coupé' he might at once name him and give him his orders; this was like the Carpus in Petronius, to whom his master said 'Carpe,' which means 'carve.' There was a hen whose eggs, when they opened them, were on the point of being thrown away, because it was thought there were chickens in them, but they were *ortolans*. There were little children carrying *pdtés*, and birds flying out of another *pdté*, which the huntsmen caught again; another was carrying olives; and many other extraordinary figures, which gave variety to the festival, and surprised the spectators; all in imitation of the Roman original. There was even a Zodiac, with dishes which answered to the twelve signs, and Trimalcion gave a very amusing astrological lecture upon it. Fortunata was called several times before she could put herself at table, for everything rested upon her shoulders. Trimalcion being in a humour to spit learning, had the catalogue of his burlesque library brought, and as they named the several books in reading the catalogue, he quoted the fine passages or criticized them. There was nothing drunk but Falernian; and Trimalcion, who prefers that of Hungary to any other, nevertheless put a restraint upon himself for the sake of his guests. At length, contemplating his own felicity, and at the same time the vanity of worldly grandeur, he caused his will to be brought and read, in which he directed how he chose to be buried, and what sort of monument should be set up for him, and distributed legacies, all of it in a most comical manner. He emancipated his slaves, who during the reading of the will continued to make faces and lamentable exclamations; but during the festival itself he gave liberty on the spot to the one who was called Bacchus, making himself proud of having gods in his service. The slave went at once to take the hat, the mark of freedom. When the master drank the

slaves made a noise which resembled the firing of cannon, or rather Jupiter's thunder, which was of good augury if it came from the left side. But in the midst of the rejoicings the Goddess of Discord threw one of her apples among them: a quarrel broke out between Trimalcion and Fortunata; he flung a glass at her head, and they had all the difficulty in the world to reconcile them; however it was brought about at last. The whole ended in the most agreeable manner possible."

The letters, in general, are replete with the rumours and the other little things of the political world. Such letters contain—sometimes in four words at a time—the means of throwing light upon grave state papers and studied parliamentary orations. But they cannot be written upon as history, and made the foundation of connected remark. They will help the historian, nevertheless; and Mr. Kemble deserves, and will obtain, the thanks, not only of the historians, but of all the curious in politics and biography.

NEW NOVELS.

Valisneria; or, a Midsummer's Day Dream: a Tale in Prose. By Mrs. Pfeiffer. (Longman & Co.)—*Valisneria* contains an allegory of lilies and magic interwoven with the moralities of social life. Mrs. Pfeiffer has a faculty for curious invention, and creates fresh shapes in the haunted land of fancy. The story is that of a young girl and a youth who marry, and being possessed of wealth, and inspired by poetical enthusiasm, determine to live for ever in their own sweet society, feeding on love, and thought, and philosophy. Their honeymoon paradise is an Apennine chateau, with turf lawns and cowslip hollows, and exquisite Italian vistas; and here they dwell and become terribly tired of one another. The weary husband, gradually absenting himself a good deal from his disappointed wife, leaves her at leisure for a long Midsummer Day's dream. Then opens the magic of Mrs. Pfeiffer's Arcady; and the spirits of the water-lilies, arrayed in tunics of ivory white and delicate green, with violet-tinged girdles and golden locks, appear in flowery brightness on the scene. A wondrous masque is enacted, ending in tragic tears; and Valis, the Oberon, and Neria, the Titania of the piece, after living and loving together become smitten by *ennui*, and ultimately sink out of sight in crystal waters—dead! At this point it is discovered that the disappointed wife in the Apennine chateau has been ill and dreaming—delirious, in fact; and she relates the adventures of her soul, wandering in visions, as a lesson to her weary husband. As the lily, torn from its root in the soil, floats to the surface of the water, and dies the victim of its devotion to a loving mate, so they, too, the fatigued husband and forlorn wife, had made a mistake when they isolated themselves from all human society, and imagined that they could reside permanently apart from the rest of the world. Such is the plan, and such the moral, of Mrs. Pfeiffer's story, which is written gracefully, and abounds in fanciful illustrations drawn from nature. But it is tediously lengthened; and the introductory chapters are poor in incident, and not very solidly grounded in common sense.

Florence Templar. (Smith & Elder.)—The Florence who figures in this sad history is the daughter of one lunatic baronet and the sister of another: she is the youthful lady of the Templar's ancient town,—an heiress, a beauty, proud, passionate, and wilful. Sir Alexander Onslow, Mr. Graham, and Captain Sutton love her simultaneously.—Onslow being a good-natured, largely-fledged, gentlemanly baronet; Mr. Graham a fascinating Nabob, eloquent, irresistible, and vile; and Captain Sutton, the type of nature's nobility. The first is summarily dismissed; the second is disgusted because Florence has been marked with the small-pox, and elopes with her brother's wife; the third sees his first love perish by slow degrees, and then marries the autobiographical Jenny, authoress of the volume. As a romancist Jenny wants the power to account adequately for the strange things said and done by her dramatic personages; she

also fails to show why Florence Templar, the morbid Cleopatra of Barton, should be so miserable all her days, or why the last chapter should be so pre-eminently epitaphic. The marriage feast of Charles and Jenny is coldly furnished forth within view of the Templar vault where repose Sir Edward Templar, Lady Templar, Fanny Templar, and Florence Templar. We cannot testify to the interest of a book in which the sick-bed, the sepulchre and rhapsody are so constantly present.

Freida the Jongleur. By Barbara Hemphill. 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)—Freida is a wandering Saxon dancer, the beauty of a pagan Jongleur band, by whose fantastic performances the Red-Cross Knights are solaced during the siege of Acre. She is an Esmeralda heightened in colour, and, like Esmeralda, suffers under a charge of sorcery. Miss Hemphill creates at first an interest in the fortunes of this richly-costumed and lovely vagrant, which she scarcely succeeds in sustaining. A lapse of twenty years, while cooling the excitement of the story, dims the fascinations of its heroine; so that, while we may be won by the witcheries of the new Esmeralda, a youthful grace, whose cheeks are bright with the blood of some mystic ancestry, Esmeralda, or Freida, when converted into a middle-aged pilgrim of vengeance, retires into the background of the imagination, and is not replaced by any character of proportionate importance. Miss Hemphill works, in part, upon a basis of history:—Philip le Bel, the Count de Valois, and Guy d'Auvergne being among her dramatic personages; and the capture of Acre by Khalil, the persecution of the Templars by Philip of France, the martyrdom of James de Molai and Guy d'Auvergne, the execution of Martigni, and the penance of Valois, taking rank among the events of her narration. Those readers who have a taste for novels so compounded of history and romance will find an incessant continuity of incidents and of theatrical situations, and an abundance of passion and terror, in *'Freida the Jongleur,'* which is, unmistakably, the work of a writer who reads—and that largely and attentively. But the tale is loosely put together. Far too much is told in dialogues; Freida herself continuing during several chapters to rehearse to a Bishop, in a moonlit grove, her motives for revenge. Besides this, one heroine is inconvenient in the presence of the other, the cross purposes played by Guy d'Auvergne with his Saxon love and his Visconti bride being somewhat cumbrously described. In fact, Miss Hemphill has beaten out her plot over too broad a surface. The character of Freida, upon which she has bestowed the most praiseworthy care, becomes at length wearisome, though at first it entices the fancy. A good deal of exaggeration surrounds her "full-length" of the Count de Valois, but not more than is pardonable in a novelist dressing real persons for the fictitious stage.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Certain Phases of Logic Contrasted and Harmonized. By C. Mansfield Ingleby. (J. R. Smith.)—This pamphlet is published, it seems, in consequence of a complaint brought by a contemporary against the author, of having omitted—in his *'Outlines of Theoretical Logic'* a brief exposition of Sir W. Hamilton's New Analytic, noticed by us a fortnight ago—all reference to Prof. De Morgan's claims. Our readers would scarcely thank us were we to reopen this polemic, nor is it necessary to do so, as the writer does not discuss any of the points in dispute. After a sufficiently curt intimation that, had he noticed Prof. De Morgan at all, it could only have been to oppose him, he proceeds to defend Sir W. Hamilton's main principle against Dr. Latham, who, in his recent work on *'Logic in its Application to Language,'* practically rejects it; attempts a re-arrangement and reduction of the syllogistic moods, and offers what he considers some novelties in the mnemonics of the science. Mr. Ingleby, being a recent convert to the new views, evidently wishes, like most young disciples, to become an apostle. He exhorts the students of logic not to be misled by the fallacies of Prof. De Morgan and Dr. Latham, and warns them against returning to the house of scholastic bond-

age, from which Sir W. Hamilton has delivered them. Like most young disciples, too, he would fain be a reformer,—intrepidly undertaking to correct errors, to supply deficiencies, to contrast and harmonize opposing views. In this, however, he must learn to temper zeal with discretion. So far as the present attempt is concerned, his novelties are not new, and his fancied improvements simple blunders. As we formerly pointed out, he has scarcely yet mastered the doctrine he undertakes to expound; but this is certainly necessary before he can hope to pursue with any success the more ambitious task to which he aspires. He should, at least, know the science before he undertakes to contrast and harmonize even "certain phases" of its conflicting systems.

Going Abroad; or, Glimpses of Art and Character in France and Italy. By Nona Bellairs. (Skeet.)—This lady is little wiser as a traveller than her senior, whose lucubrations on Bohemian bread-and-butter we had the other day occasion to present to our readers. She seems to have gone to Florence, and returned in a sort of good-humoured amazement that has damaged her orthography,—quotes Mr. Ruskin and Lord Lindsay,—and records herself as having been mightily taken with American acquaintances she made and met on the road, among others, the ex-President, Mr. Fillmore. The book, in brief, is harmless; but we should, in honesty, add, not worth the honours of print and publicity.

Two Years of Revolution in Italy (1848-9)—[*Deux Ans, &c.*] By F. T. Perrons. (Paris, Hachette & Co.)—Let this story be told how it may—whether by such poetical bystanders as Mrs. Browning and Countess Ossoli, or by actors as seriously interested in its issue and as controversial one against the other as Signori Mazzini, Mariotti, and Manin—the history of the Italian Revolution in 1848-9 is a sad one; sadder because the amount of gain which the general mind of Italy has derived from so much loss and failure, and the amount of agreement in one great purpose, which is sure to work its own accomplishment, are matters admitting of dispute. We imagine that M. Perrons will not succeed in satisfying the leaders of the separate sections of the movement,—for some, certain of his pages will be too hot; for others, a portion of his comments will be too cold. To ourselves, his task seems evenly executed, so far as regards Italy,—with a leaning condemnatory of the part which England is assumed to have taken, and was seen not to take. The time is not come for a complete—still less a philosophical—review of those stormy two years; but the book before us, as bringing the leading events together, may be consulted by readers of any shade of patriotic colour.

Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. Proceedings during the Year 1855. Vol. VI. (Taunton, May; London, Bell & Daldy.)—The connexion between Archaeology and some branches of Natural History—between celtic and primroses for instance—is not very apparent; indeed, we imagine that many of the last generation of antiquaries believed that animals such as those produced by the heralds' art, actually lived, and that lions really walked on two legs with lozenges in their hands. The more-recently formed societies, with their pleasant excursions, have given the antiquary a somewhat pastoral turn; and we now have papers on ancient camps and earthworks and on the plants of Somersetshire jostling each other in the Transactions of the same society. The Archaeological portion of the present volume is chiefly occupied with the records and history of old Cleve Abbey, which does not appear to be a very grateful subject. The facts collected are not numerous nor of much interest, and the care that has evidently been bestowed, assures us that this circumstance must be attributed to the barrenness of the subject, not to the negligence of the labourers who have worked it. There is also a paper by Mr. Snaith, *'On Ancient Earthworks,'* directed principally to the elucidation of the history of the Wansdyke. In the natural history division, besides the paper we have referred to, there is a dissertation on the Geological formations near Dunster. It is no disparagement to the papers in this volume

to say that the illustrations, particularly those by Mr. A. A. Clarke, form the most attractive feature, for these appear to us to be of singular excellence.

Tales.—[Novellen]. By Herman Grimm. (Berlin, Hertz; London, Williams & Norgate.)—A collection of German stories, exceedingly well written, by a son of Wilhelm Grimm, the famed Teutonic philologist. The subjects are all taken from high life; and the tone of the whole book, save a few tales in verse, is more French than German in its character. Herr Grimm writes like a man of the world, who will not suffer idiosyncracies to triumph over conveniences; and those who like to see lovers made happy will be generally disappointed by his catastrophes. The first story, 'Die Sägerin' (the vocalist), the hero of which is a marquis, who shoots himself through the coquetry of a Parisian actress, and then teases her to death with his ghost, may indeed be an exception; for, since the days of Pyramus and Thisbe, suicide has ever been regarded as a legitimate remedy for mental ills resulting from the tender passion; but what will fair readers say of the tale of 'Cajetan,' wherein a young lady of noble family falls in love with the artist who comes to paint her portrait; and the affair, after coming to the edge of an elopement, is simply broken off, with the doleful reflection that "distance severed two hearts that loved each other." With what a world of misery may not the imagination fill up the remaining days—unrecorded by Herr Grimm—of the hapless couple! In a third story, entitled 'Das Kind' (the Child), such a melancholy exercise of the fancy is prevented by the author, in the most provokingly prosaic manner. A middle-aged gentleman falls in love with a young lady, who, being too childish to know her own mind, accepts his offer of marriage with avidity; but when she has become less childish, she finds out that she loves somebody else, and goes well-nigh distracted. The middle-aged gentleman acts in the handsomest manner under these very trying circumstances. He allows the fair "engaged" to marry the man of her deliberate choice, and consoles himself by marrying her sister. But the culminating point of Herr Grimm is 'Das Abendtheuer' (the Adventurer). A young actress indulges in a sort of Platonic fancy to a romantic student; and wishing to take a holiday at one of the watering places persuades him to accompany her in the character of a brother. They occupy the same lodgings in the most innocent manner; ramble about the country; and, in short, pass a few weeks of delight—as irreproachable as it is harmless;—when, just as the appointed period is approaching its close, the lady runs away. When the student meets her by chance a few years afterwards, she formally "cuts" him; and he hears that she has become the wife of a rich gentleman. The marriage is natural enough, but the "cut" seems inexorable, till the lady seeks an interview with her *quondam* brother, and everything is made as satisfactory as possible. It is her natural propensity to prefer comfort in a palace to love in a cottage; and therefore she is perfectly happy in her present condition. As for the little affair at the watering-place, it was intended to produce a pleasant emotion; and when the intimacy threatened to become dangerous, it was brought to a sudden conclusion by the strong-minded heroine. The "cut" merely denoted that the lady could not conveniently speak to the gentleman at the moment it was inflicted,—and with this explanation the story ends. At the production of strong excitement, Herr Grimm does not aim; but he depicts with great skill and command of subject the passions of "good"—that is to say, artificial—society.

Messrs. Chapman & Hall have issued the third volume of Mr. Carlyle's collected works, containing the first part of *Cromwell's Letters and Speeches*, and the first volume of Mr. Lever's *Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon*.—We have before us the second volume of *Bacon's Works*, and the twelfth volume of *Chalmers's Select Works*.—Messrs. Bagster have published, for the use of schools, 14 parts of a *Paragraph Bible*, in separate books—an excellent idea, well executed,—and Messrs. Longman have reprinted a tiny volume, a great pet with our pious grandmothers, *Bibbia; a Practical Summary of the*

Old and New Testaments.—Mr. Robert Chambers's serial edition of *The Life and Works of Burns* is completed.—From Albemarle Street we have the second and third volumes of Lord Campbell's *Lives of the Chancellors*.—Mr. Bohn has added two volumes of *The Speeches of the Right Hon. E. Burke* to his "British Classics."—Morell's *Tales of the Genii* to his "Illustrated Library,"—and Mr. Wright's *Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English*, in two volumes, to a "Philological Library."—Messrs. Griffin & Co. have sent out Vol. I. of Lord Brougham's *Speeches on Social and Political Subjects, with Historical Introductions*.—Mr. Bentley has commenced a re-issue of Kaye's *History of the War in Afghanistan*. The work is promised in three volumes.—Browne's *Edgar Huntly*, and Cooper's *Chainbearer*, have been added to the "Parlour Library."—and James's *Arrah Neil*, and Reid's *Scalp-Hunters and Rifle-Rangers*, to "Hodgson's Household Novels."—We have before us a new edition of Mr. Gaskin's *Geography made Easy*,—and, from the press of Messrs. Parker, a beautiful pocket edition of Jeremy Taylor's *Holy Living and Holy Dying*.—The following works appear in second editions:—Mr. Macnaught's *Doctrine of Inspiration*,—*Zopyrus, the Hero of Persia*, and *Mokanna, the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*, two dramas by William Cooper,—and R. Torrens's *Principles and Practical Operations of Sir Robert Peel's Act of 1844*.—In third editions we have Mr. Chesterton's interesting *Revelations of Prison Life*, with a new Preface,—and a Lady Volunteer's *Eastern Hospitals and English Nurses*.—Messrs. Galbraith & Haughton's *Manual of Plane Trigonometry* is in a fourth edition,—and Prof. Hunt's *Manual of Photography* in a fifth edition.—We have on our table a volume of translated verse by Mr. Shepherd, under the title *The Foreign Sacred Lyre*,—and a translation, edited by the Rev. Mr. Marsden, of M. Jules Simon's *Natural Religion*.—*Flowers of Friendship* is a collection of poetical scraps on the subject indicated—a poor conception, poorly illustrated.—We may announce at the end of this paragraph the appearance of the *London University Calendar for 1857*,—*Hardwicke's Shilling Barondage for 1857*,—and *The Year-Book of Facts*, by Mr. Timbs—cuttings from newspapers and reviews.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Allen's (W.) Memoir, by Sherman, new edit. post 8vo. 6s. 6d. cl.
 Alby's Scripture Teachings for Young Children. 18mo. 2s. cl.
 Bowring's Kingdom and People of Siam. 2 vols. 8vo. 32s. cl.
 Brooks's General Gazetteer, revised by Finlay, new edit. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
 Campbell's Lives of the Lord Chancellors, 4th ed. Vol. 3, 8vo. 6s. cl.
 Chalmers's Select Works, edited by Dr. Hanna, Vol. 11, 8vo. 6s. cl.
 Cowell's Farmer's Account-Book, folio, 7s. 6d. swd.
 Crawley's Billiards, its Theory and Practice, 18mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
 Hampster's Sympathy of Christ, 2nd ed. royal 18mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
 Fosberg's Hymns & Poems for Sick & Suffering, 4th ed. 8vo. 6s. 6d.
 Genie's Ernesto, new edit. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
 Goldsmith's History of England, by Prince, new edit. 12mo. 3s. 6d.
 Herbert's Poetical Works, by B. Foster, 8s. new edit. 4to. 18s. cl.
 Hewlett's Facts without Fiction, new edit. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
 Jarman's Forms of Bill of Costs in Chancery, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
 Kelly's Commentary on Joshua, trans. by Martin, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
 Lever's Charles O'Malley, Vol. 2, crown 8vo. 4s. cl.
 Lenstrom's Swedish and English Idiomatic Phrases, 18mo. 2s. 6d.
 Lib. Old Authors, 'Homer's Iliads, by Chapman, 2 vols. 12s. cl.
 Mackay's Legends of the Isles, 2nd edit. 8vo. 1s. cl.
 Macleod's Deborah; or, Fivraide Readings for Servants, 8vo. 3s. 6d.
 Merivale's Christian Records, post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
 Ovid's Epistles converted into English Verse, by Jump, 12mo. 4s. 6d.
 Norton's Australian Essays, Poetical, Moral and Religious, 7s. 6d.
 Pardon's Dogs, their Sagacity, Instinct and Uses, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
 Pardoe's Reginald Lyle, new edit. 8vo. 2s. cl.
 Parson's Prime Translations from 1817 to 1856, 2nd edit. 8vo. 4s. 6d.
 Peck's Memoirs, Vol. 2, Corn Law, 1845-6, post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
 Perry's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, new ed. 3 vols. 12s. cl.

Literary Fund.

From 1844 to 1854 (11 years) 477 applicants were relieved at a cost, exclusive of Collector's poundage, advertisements, and expenses attending Anniversary Dinner, of £5,601 13 7

To this we have now to add the expense of another year's benevolence:—

Literary Fund.

1855.—53 applicants relieved.
 Charges for salary, for rooms for meeting of Committee and Subscribers (exclusive of Collector's poundage, advertisements, and expenses attending the Anniversary Dinner) .. 400 3 2
 For printing, stationery, postage, and miscellaneous .. 104 0 7
 Expenses of Special General Meeting and Charter Committee .. 43 5 6
 £547 18 3

Here we might conclude; but that a discussion has been going on in the newspapers respecting the conduct of the Committee, not with reference to

Pep's Few Thoughts for the Hurried and Hardworking, 1s. 6d.
 Plain Word on our Duties at Church, 8s. 1s. 6d. cl.
 Reuleaux's Insect Architecture and Miscellanies, new edit. 8s. cl.
 Smith's Curiosities of London Life, new edit. post 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl.
 Smith's Working Man's Way in the World, new edit. 8s. 3s. 6d.
 Smyth's Panoramas of History, royal 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
 Still Waters, by the Author of 'Dorothy,' 2 vols. 8vo. 8s. cl.
 Virgin Widow (The), by a Christian Missionary, 18mo. 2s. cl.
 Winslow's Midnight Harmonies, new edit. 18mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
 Wood's Metrical History of England, 8s. 3s. 6d. cl.
 Woodroffe's History of Michael Hemp, 8th edit. 8s. 4s. cl.
 Young's Aldershot, and all about it, illust. 8s. 3s. 6d. cl.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—In all insurance transactions the first consideration to an insurer should be to satisfy himself that the office in which he effects his insurance possesses unquestionable means for fulfilling the engagement entered into by his policy. THE BANK OF LONDON AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, in addition to its large income, affords the protection and security of a Capital of One Million sterling, and a proprietary body of upwards of one thousand responsible and influential persons, thereby offering ample security to all having transactions with it.

THE LITERARY FUND.

THE General Meeting of the Literary Fund is to be held, at No. 72, Great Russell Street, on Wednesday next, at two o'clock.

To help the assembled Members to a just conclusion, we publish our annual account,—an account so clear and simple, that we doubt whether a paid auditor could mystify it,—an account showing, in the briefest compass, the benevolent doings of the Committee, and the cost at which it does its benevolence.

Our reasons for presenting the accounts in this particular form, and for comparing the results with the results of the Artists' General Benevolent Fund, have been heretofore explained. A like comparison with many other benevolent societies would answer our purpose equally well. Such comparisons have, indeed, been made, and the results published; but objections were raised—microscopic differences were pointed out. In this instance, there is obviously no difference. The one Society is established for the relief of literary men; the other for the relief of artists. The cost and labour of inquiry, if any, must be essentially the same,—or less, perhaps, in the case of the Literary Fund,—for, by its charter, it was established for the relief only "of men of learning and genius,"—and, by its by-laws, even men of learning and genius cannot be relieved unless they have published books.

The Committee of the Literary Fund consists of nineteen gentlemen, who ought to be selected from the Members generally, as the persons most likely to be informed as to the character of literary men. It meets only nine times in the year. It has, as assistants, three Treasurers, three Auditors, and three Registrars; and, under the old constitution, its Registrars undertook to "read all minutes, orders, and entries of the preceding meeting, and all letters addressed to the Society, or its officers; to take minutes of the business transacted, and of the orders made at each meeting, and to superintend the correspondence of the Society." To help these gentlemen to perform their not very onerous duties—duties which, for "delicacy," they ought not to delegate to any paid official—and for a room to meet in, all expenses are incurred. What the annual amount of these expenses is, has been shown, from time to time, for the last eleven years,—and the summary, positive and comparative, may be here reproduced.—

Artists' General Benevolent Fund.

From 1844 to 1854 (11 years) 624 applicants were relieved at a cost, exclusive of Collector's poundage, advertisements, and expenses attending Anniversary Dinner, of £904 4 10

Artists' General Benevolent Fund.

1855.—68 applicants relieved.
 Charges for salary, for Rooms for meeting of Committee and Subscribers (exclusive of Collector's poundage, advertisements, and expenses attending the Anniversary Dinner) .. 54 8 4
 For printing, stationery, postage, and miscellaneous .. 30 12 1
 £85 0 5

the cost of its benevolence, but the character of its benevolence. Mr. Haydn, the compiler of the 'Dictionary of Dates,' and other useful works,

died lately, leaving a widow and three children, on whose behalf an appeal was made to the public. On this, a writer in the *Morning Chronicle* took up her cause, advocated her claims, and suggested that the Literary Fund ought to exert itself on the occasion. Forthwith there came out an angry reply, which looked very like an official rejoinder. Therein, the public was informed that the Committee, "from a proper feeling of delicacy," could not "reveal the relief they afford"; therefore—mark the distinction—Mrs. Haydn was bound to "reveal" it. There is "delicacy"! Poor Mrs. Haydn had, of course, no alternative but to write to the newspapers and acknowledge that for herself and three children she had been presented by the Literary Fund with 25*l*.—Let us add, that this 25*l*. was in discharge of all claims, present and prospective, for by the by-laws of the Society a widow can be relieved but once.

Was this small pecuniary relief the full amount of aid and help that would have been given to the widow with her three children had the Society been conducted on the principles advocated by the reformers? We think not;—but of this we are certain, that the relief itself would have been given at less expense. It needs no great arithmetician to show that the cost of drawing this one benevolent draft of 25*l*. was something more than 10*l*.; for something more than 10*l*. was the cost of drawing each and every benevolent draft during the year 1855.

To the semi-official paragraph the writer in the *Chronicle* replied with great force; but what especially concerns us is the distinction he draws between the limited means of the Society and its enlarged duties.—

"The Literary Fund," he observes, "finding its money-means could no further assist Mrs. Haydn than it had already done—(as we presume for the purpose of meeting the argument)—should have directed its attention to other means of assistance. It represents in its corporate capacity the action, the entity, the active kindly spirit and intention of all the public towards literary men—a gratitude they are more than anxious to be instructed how they can most efficiently show. The Secretary impersonates the kindly feeling of the brotherhood of literature to their brethren in distress, to the widows and children of their brethren dying in distress. What then? Could not that Secretary have put into motion the influence of the Society? have written to its patrons of influence for their aid in getting Mrs. Haydn's boy into the St. Ann's Society School?—and would not that exertion have ensured the success of the application, and preserved literature from the scandal, and Mrs. Haydn from the pain, and the Literary Fund from the disgrace, and the Secretary from the shame of such an appeal in the newspapers?"

In those few significant words—"other means of assistance"—is comprised the whole question at issue between the reformers and the Committee.

DR. KANE.

ACCOUNTS have been received, by the last American mail, announcing the death of Dr. Kane at Havana.

Elisha Kent Kane was born at Philadelphia in 1822. He was educated at the Universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and graduated with honours as a Doctor of Medicine in 1843. Immediately after receiving his degree he was appointed on the diplomatic staff as surgeon to the first American embassy to China. He availed himself of the facilities afforded by his position to explore the Philippines, which he accomplished principally on foot. His charts are still preserved. His companion during a portion of this exploration was young Baron Loe of Prussia, who sank under the effects of the hardships of the journey, and died in Java. Dr. Kane did not escape illness, but his naturally strong constitution carried him through the fever which attacked him. He devoted much attention to the volcanic region of Alaba, and expected to connect his observations with subsequent travels in Sombarra. His sojourn among the Negritos and Araturas was full of romantic interest. He was the first who descended the crater of Tael, and con-

trived to make a topographical sketch of the interior of that great volcano. He was lowered upwards of a hundred feet by a bamboo rope from an overhanging cliff, and continued his descent some 700 feet lower through the scoria to the bottom of the crater, from whence he was dragged up senseless with the interesting specimens he had collected. Among these were portions of sulphur from the bottom of the crater.

After these explorations Dr. Kane traversed India, spending a considerable time among the monolithic structures of Arungabad, and visited Ceylon, passing from thence to Africa, where he explored various classic regions and the Upper Nile. During these travels he met Prof. Lepsius, who was then prosecuting his researches in Egypt. On his return journey he was so unfortunate as to lose all his papers and journals, and to suffer severely from the plague.

Taking a profound interest in the operations of the slave trade, Dr. Kane next sailed from the United States in a frigate for the coast of Africa. He visited the slave factories from Cape Mount to the river Bonny, and had free access to the baracoons of Dahomey. An excursion which he was desirous of making to Abomey failed in consequence of a severe attack of fever, from the effects of which Dr. Kane suffered throughout his eventful life.

He now returned home, but only to make preparations for new adventures and perils, in Mexico. He was dangerously wounded at the battle of Nopaluca, and deservedly acquired great renown and credit for the brilliant performance of the difficult and dangerous duty of carrying President Polk's despatches to General Scott. With that love for scientific research which animated him throughout life, he contrived to obtain barometrical altitudes of Popocateptl during his military services in Mexico.

On the return of peace, he was attached to the United States Coast Survey, under Prof. Bache, and was at work in the Gulf of Mexico when the liberality of Mr. Grinnell stimulated the government of the United States to the first American Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. Dr. Kane immediately volunteered his services, and was appointed surgeon to the Expedition. His narrative of this voyage was published in 1852.

Before it was completed for the press, he had effected his arrangements for his last Arctic Expedition, appropriating to this cherished object his own pecuniary resources, as well as drawing largely on those of Mr. Grinnell and Mr. Peabody.

The history of that eventful Expedition is so fresh in the memory of our readers that there is no necessity to dilate upon it. Enfeebled by his repeated severe illnesses, Dr. Kane allowed his extraordinary love for adventure to prevail to the injury of his constitution. At the same time it is worthy of remark that he was never in more robust health than when he was rescued by Capt. Hartstene on the coast of Greenland, and landed at New York; and therefore the immediate cause of his death cannot be ascribed to his Arctic adventures. The confinement and mental excitement in preparing his last work for the press proved injurious, and his voyage to England unhappily had the very opposite effect to what was hoped and expected. Indeed, had he been even ordinarily careful of his health during his various eventful wanderings and explorations, it is probable that he would have recovered from his last illness, for he had on many occasions risen up—as he expressed himself—as it were from the dead; and his extremely sanguine temperament gave him strong hopes that he would rally once more.

His death will be severely felt by his countrymen, by whom he was greatly loved. England, too, will mourn the loss of so gallant and enterprising a man,—who, although young in years, had gained a high reputation.

SHAKESPEARE'S 'PERICLES.'

Maidenhead.

THE readers of the *Athenæum* may like to hear something more regarding a tract, with which my name was connected, in a paragraph in the *Athe-*

næum of February 7. It was correctly stated that I formerly printed fifty copies of a small publication devoted principally to an account of that tract, which is certainly, on every ground, the most curious that has fallen under my observation in the course of my life: it is unique in its character, and until recently I never heard of more than one other perfect copy of it, independently of a considerable fragment in my own hands. It now turns out that there is a third perfect copy in a Swiss library, which had once belonged to a foreigner long resident in London during the reigns of Elizabeth and her successor. I may add, that it is now being reprinted in Germany, and that it well deserves the distinction.

It is a narrative founded upon Shakspeare's 'Pericles,' which was first acted in 1607 or 1608. Various novels are known of which Shakspeare availed himself in other plays, such as 'The Winter's Tale,' 'As You Like It,' &c.; but the production I am now speaking of differs from all others in this respect—that, instead of having had a drama founded upon it, it was itself founded upon a drama, and that drama 'Pericles.'

It is now, I believe, generally admitted that, when a play was unusually popular, it was the habit of certain booksellers, in the time of Shakspeare, to employ shorthand writers to take down, in the theatre, as much of the dialogue as they could, and to publish the transcribed notes as the play itself. Such, we may be sure, was the case with 'Hamlet' and 'Romeo and Juliet,' to which the excellent letter of Prof. Mommsen, in the *Athenæum* of February 7, separately applies. Why the same course was not pursued in the case of 'Pericles' does not appear. Perhaps in 1607 or 1608 the trick was becoming somewhat stale, and the bookseller thought that he could make a better thing of a publication in a narrative form, but distinctly stated on the title-page to be derived from a play then daily represented with great applause. Hence the tract I am now directing attention to, which is called, and I quote the terms literally, 'The painful Adventures of Pericles Prince of Tyre. Being the true History of the Play of Pericles, as it was lately presented by the worthy and ancient Poet John Gower. At London. Printed by T. P. for Nat. Butler. 1608.' It is in quarto, and consists of nine-and-thirty leaves, including the title-page, in the centre of which there is a woodcut of John Gower, with a staff in one hand and a bunch of bayes in the other; while before him, upon a table, lies a book, which we may suppose to be a copy of his 'Confessio Amantis,' containing, as is well known, a version of the story of 'Pericles,' under the name of Apollonius of Tyre. His dress, as represented in the woodcut, merits notice, inasmuch as it is, in all probability, such as the actor wore who played the part of Gower, and who spoke the Prologue and interlucations in Shakspeare's 'Pericles.' It is merely a sort of gown, very plain, opening in front, and reaching just below the knee. In my fifty copies of the small publication relating to this subject, I gave a fac-simile of this interesting dramatic relic.

Now, to speak a little more particularly of the contents of this literary rarity. It professes, as we have seen by the title-page, to give the "history of the Play of Pericles" as it had been recently acted on the stage; and, at the end of "the Argument" prefixed, the reader is entreated to receive the novel "in the same manner" as the play had been received when "by the King's Majesties Players it was excellently presented." The King's Majesty's Players of course consisted of the company to which Shakspeare had been always attached, which performed in the summer at the Globe on the Bankside, and in the winter at the Blackfriars.

It has always been lamented that in so few old dramas lists of characters are supplied; but here they are furnished as the accompaniment to a mere narration; and, since the names almost entirely accord with those found in Shakspeare's 'Pericles,' though not prefixed to it, it is needless to insert them here. The divisions of the story do not follow the five acts of the play, for the tract is composed of eleven chapters, which include all the

incidents, nearly in the course in which they are employed by Shakespeare.

I am anxious in what follows, and with as much brevity as possible, to establish two points:—1, That the novel before us very much adopts the language of the play; 2, That it not unfrequently supplies portions of the play, as it was acted in 1607 or 1608, which have not come down to us in any of the printed copies of 'Pericles.' The last is infinitely the more important, because we may thereby recover, *pro tanto*, a lost portion of the language of Shakespeare. I proceed to prove, in the first place, that the novel and the play are, in some sort, identical.

In the novel, when Pericles, undeterred by the warning of Antiochus, insists upon attempting the solution of the enigma, it is said,—“But Pericles, armed with these noble armours, Faithfulness and Courage, and making himself fit for death, if death proved fit for him, replied, that he was come to meet death willingly.” In the play, Pericles tells Antiochus,—

Like a bold champion I assume the lists,
Nor ask advice of any other thought,
But faithfulness and courage.—(Act 1, sc. 1.)

The following is the account Pericles gives of himself—in the third person—in the novel:—“A gentleman of Tyre, his name Pericles, his education been in arts and arms, who, looking for adventures in the world, was, by the rough and unconstant seas, most unfortunately bereft both of ships and men, and, after shipwreck, thrown upon that shore.” How does this passage appear in the play? It runs thus in Shakespeare's verse:—

A gentleman of Tyre (my name Pericles,
My education been in arts and arms),
Who, looking for adventures in the world,
Was, by the rough seas, reft of ships and men,
And, after shipwreck, driven upon this shore.
(Act 2, sc. 3.)

I shall pursue this point no farther (though it would be easy to multiply proofs), but proceed to the second point, in order to show, as I think, beyond contradiction, that the novel under consideration contains passages which must have been written by Shakespeare, but which have not come down to us in the play of 'Pericles,' as printed in quarto in 1609, 1619, and 1630, or in folio in 1664 or 1685. This part of my undertaking is not so easy, because the evidence must necessarily be of a negative character: I have to adduce passages that are like Shakespeare, but that have never yet been imputed to him. In Act 2, sc. 5, of the play, we meet with these lines, put into the mouth of Pericles:—

I came into your court for honour's cause,
And not to be a rebel to her state;
And he that otherwise accounts of me,
This sword shall prove he's honour's enemy.

How does this passage, addressed to Antiochus, appear in the novel founded upon the play? Thus:—“That were it any in his court, except himself, durst call him traitor, even in his bosom he would write the lie, affirming that he came into his court to search for honour, and not to be a rebel to his state. His blood was yet untainted, but with the heat got by the wrong the King had offered him, and that he boldly durst, and did defy himself, his subjects, and the proudest danger, that either tyranny or treason could inflict upon him.” Therefore, for the passage from “His blood was yet untainted” to the end of the paragraph, there is no parallel in the play; and, omitting only a few unimportant particles, it will be seen in an instant how easily it may be put into blank-verse. Read it thus:—

His blood was yet untainted, but with heat
Got by the wrong the king had offered him,
And that he boldly durst, and did defy him,
His subjects, and the proudest danger, that
Or tyranny or treason could inflict.

Would the above have run so readily into blank-verse if it had not, in fact, been so originally written, and recited by the actor when 'Pericles' was first performed?

Act 3, sc. 1, of the play, as printed, relates mainly to the birth of Marina at sea during a storm,—and in the prose novel Pericles thus addresses the infant:—“Poor inch of nature! thou art as rudely welcome to the world as ever prince's babe was, and hast as chiding a nativity as fire, air, earth, and water can afford thee.”

In the play, as printed, we find no corresponding commencement of the apostrophe, “Poor inch of nature!” which must have come from Shakespeare's pen—no mere hackney scribe could have invented it,—but we meet with the following lines, in other respects nearly identical with what we have above quoted:—

For thou'rt the rudeliest welcom'd to this world,
That e'er was prince's child. Heaven what follows!
Thou hast as chiding a nativity,
As fire, air, water, earth, and heaven can make.

Here “Poor inch of nature!” is all that is wanting, but, that away, how much of the characteristic beauty of the passage is lost! In Act iv. we have the famous scene in the brothel, where Marina reforms Lysimachus and thus addresses him:—“Do you know this house to be a place of such resort, and will you come unto it? I hear say, you are of honourable parts, and are the Governor of this place.” This is all she is made to utter in the play at this time, with the exception of the subsequent lines, which come after a short speech of persevering importunity by Lysimachus:

If you were born to honour, show it now;
If put upon you, make the judgment good,
That thought you worthy of it.

Instead of these two passages we read as follows in the prose narrative:—“If as you say (my lord) you are the Governor, let not your authority, which should teach you to rule others, be the means to make you misgovern yourself. If the eminence of your place came unto you by descent, and the royalty of your blood, let not your life prove your birth a bastard. If it were thrown upon you by opinion, make good that opinion was the cause to make you great. What reason is there in your justice, who hath power over all, to undo any? If you take from me mine honour, you are like him that makes a gap unto forbidden ground, after whom too many enter, and you are guilty of all their evils. My life is yet untainted, my chastity unstained in thought: then, if your violence deface this building, the workmanship of heaven, made up for good, and not to be the exercise of sin's intemperance, you do kill your own honour, abuse your own justice, and impoverish me.”

If these thoughts and this language be not the thoughts and the language of Shakespeare, I am much mistaken, and have read him to little purpose. I might add much more, and furnish many other quotations to the same effect, but I hope soon to receive a few copies of the whole of the tract from Germany, in a reprinted shape, and then such as think with me, as regards the preceding extracts, will be able to gratify themselves to the full. I have here necessarily adverted to some points that I have touched elsewhere; but I dare say that few of the readers of the *Athenæum* have seen my remarks. J. PAYNE COLLIER.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Westminster and Liverpool are preparing to open their new Public Libraries with some distinction. The Westminster Library—the first in London, let us say once more, in fairness to all parties,—will open on Tuesday next, the 10th of March. Sir W. Page Wood—to whose energy the institution owes so much—will preside, and Mr. Ewart, together with several Members of the House of Commons, will attend the inauguration. On the 15th of April, the great Library at Liverpool will be founded. As our readers know, this provincial institution is to cost 30,000*l.*, the whole of which sum is given for the purpose by Mr. William Brown, M.P.

Mr. Lemon's 'Calendar of State Papers' is already bearing ripe and good fruit: numerous applications are made at the State Paper Office for access to inspect the documents therein described, and some have even been brought to bear upon legal questions of great importance at this moment in agitation. We rejoice to know this. It is the exact end and aim for which the Calendars were projected. Such is the simple but effective arrangement of the plan, that parties living at great distances can and do send up to their correspondents in London direct references for any individual letter or document they may require. But while in this respect an immense advance has been made,

and an impetus given that cannot well be checked, the old system of admission for procuring access to the papers thus made public still continues. A party applies at the Office of State Papers to see a document described in the Calendar: he is informed that he must apply to the Secretary of State. It is not every one who would like to write to a Secretary of State; but presuming the applicant does so, the Under-Secretary of State consults the Secretary of State and receives his directions,—granting the application almost as a matter of course. The Under-Secretary directs a clerk to prepare a letter to the Master of the Rolls, as Keeper of the Public Records; the Master turns it over to the Deputy Keeper, the Deputy to a clerk to write to the gentleman in charge at the State Paper Office, to admit the applicant at last to inspect the documents required, and to have a copy, if necessary. It is probable that, besides the expense of time in verbal communications, ten or eleven letters must be written, viz.:—the applicant to the Secretary of State, 1; the Secretary of State to the applicant, and entry of ditto, 2; the Under-Secretary to the Master of the Rolls, 1; with copy of the applicant's letter, 1; entries of ditto in the office books, 2; the Deputy Keeper of Records to the Assistant Keeper at the State Paper Office, 1; copy of Secretary's letter, 1; entries of ditto, 2. Why should all this circumlocution be suffered, and the valuable time of gentlemen high in official position be sacrificed? Surely, with the publication of the Calendars, ready facility of access might be given by the Master of the Rolls himself, or by his representatives at the State Paper Office, under his direction. Is not the time now come when some resolution in this matter must be taken? The greater the facility of access, consistent with the due preservation of the State Papers, the greater will be the boon to the public.

Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson disclaim responsibility for the statements in their Catalogue, with regard to the Bellows-portrait of Shakespeare.—

“3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, March 2.
“We regret to find that we have justly fallen under the censure of your Correspondent, W. S., respecting the pseudo-portrait of Shakespeare, the description of which was not written by ourselves, nor was the “proof” containing it submitted to our notice. We feel, however, it must be generally admitted that our Catalogues are compiled with much accuracy and care. We are, &c.

“SOTHEY & WILKINSON.”
—We admit that the Catalogues of Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson's sales are generally prepared with great care; and this very care, so well known to buyers, formed an additional reason for wonder that such a story as that of the spurious portrait should have found its way into such a sale-catalogue.

Some of the chief manufacturers of Marylebone have interposed their desire to see the Soulagés Collection bought for the country. Messrs. Peter Graham, J. G. Grace, John Jackson, and E. Bond, have signed a letter to Sir B. Hall, urging the Government, of which he is a member, to invest funds in the purchase.

Mr. Tarle draws attention to a slip of the pen in our notice of 'The Theory of War.' We had written:—“Sir John Moore, in the Peninsula, marched his light divisions sixty-two miles in twenty-six hours, leaving only seventeen stragglers behind, though the season was the hottest, arrived at the field of Talavera, crossed it in compact order, and took charge of the outposts without the rest of a moment.” We should have described this march as performed by Sir John Moore's division, but not by Sir John Moore in person. Mr. Tarle tells us:—“The officer, under whose leadership this wonderful march was performed, was General Crauford.”

Mr. Peabody, the London banker, has given the city of Baltimore 300,000 dollars for the establishment of an institution, which is to include a free library, a musical academy, and a picture gallery. The gift is hereafter to be increased to 500,000 dollars.

Mr. Baynes, “the distinguished pupil of Sir William Hamilton,” to whose interpretation Mr. Mansfield Ingleby appeals against the criticism of

the *Athenæum*, condescends to give that very young logician the benefit of his ripper knowledge.—

"18, Princes Street, Hanover Square, March 3.
"Allow me to reply to the appeal made in your columns last week by Mr. Ingleby; though in doing so, I cannot but express my surprise that he should have felt such an appeal necessary, Sir William Hamilton himself having already discussed and decided the point at issue. In the second Logical Appendix of his 'Discussions,' Sir William, replying to an objection urged by Prof. De Morgan against the toto-total proposition, 'All-A is all-B,' gives as its logical negation, 'All-A is not all-B.' This denial, though sufficient and direct, is still vague, admitting of five different interpretations, in their simplest form as follows:—
1. Some is all; 2. All is some; 3. None is any; 4. Some is none; 5. None is some. Now, the proposition which Mr. Ingleby has unhappily selected as the most express negation of the toto-total is not amongst these five. And why? Simply because the form, 'Some-X is not some-Y,' so far from being the contradictory of the toto-total, 'All-X is all-Y,' is not even its contrary. The two propositions are perfectly harmonious; and the former can only be made to oppose the latter by the abusive use of *some* in the sense of *all* or *none*, which Sir William Hamilton so decidedly condemns. We find, accordingly, that in each of the three readings Mr. Ingleby gives of his proposition, *some* appears as a *universal*,—first, in the predicate; next, in the subject; and, finally, in both subject and predicate. What, however, is the use of employing the logical mark of particularity at all, if it not only may, but, in order to be of any force, *must* become a universal? But, in fact, any further discussion of the subject is needless, as before the conclusion of his letter, Mr. Ingleby himself unwittingly gives up the point in dispute, and admits the justice of your criticism. In saying 'Your remarks only apply to the part-partial proposition, "Some-X is not some-X,"' he forgets that in the case under review X is identical with Y; and that, consequently, whatever holds true of 'Some-X is not some-X,' is equally true of 'Some-X is not some-Y.'

"I am, &c. THOS. S. BAYNES."

—Our readers will not be sorry to have done with Mr. Ingleby.

Art and Literature will gain by the newest conciliatory move of Austria, which is worth commemorating before the season of spring and summer tours commences. This is a mitigation of its old passport absurdities—proved incapable of keeping out any disaffected traveller who chose to creep in;—but which perpetually annoyed the busy pilgrim pressed for time, or the puzzle-headed one nursed in Britannic liberty, who had the habit of locking up his passport at the bottom of his portmanteau, and never thinking of *visa* till he was pulled up on the frontier,—and, most of all, the poor lover of Art and Nature, who grudged every *vanzigger* spent on fees of no use to him. It will henceforth, we are assured, be as easy to travel through Austria as it is through Prussia; one presentation on entering the country being all that is to be required.

The large atlas of France, upon which, under the superintendence of the Ministry of War, more than thirty years of labour have already been spent, draws, at last, near to its completion, which, indeed, is to take place in the course of this year. Only fifteen, out of the 257 maps of which the atlas is to consist, remain to be done.

According to an essay written on the population of France, by M. Legoyt, and published by him in the *Journal des Économistes*, nearly one-third part of the men, and more than one-half of the women, who married during the year 1853, were unable to read or write.

The Academy of Sciences, and the Society of Political Economy, at Paris, have been lately engaged in discussing the rather curious, and not very satisfactory circumstance, that, whilst the Government commercial statistics show a constantly-increasing ratio of monetary prosperity, the ratio of the population of France, instead of increasing, is actually diminishing. In 1846, the census showed an increase of nearly 1,200,000 persons

during the preceding five years; in 1851, the increase fell to 400,000; and in the quinquennial period terminating in 1856, the augmentation of the population fell to 257,000. More than fifty departments have experienced a falling off in their population. The late war and emigration have, doubtless, had some effect in bringing about this remarkable change; but there is too much reason to apprehend that it is mainly due to the great amount of social misery throughout France.

The Academia Pontaniana has offered a reward of 150 ducats to the best article on the following subject:—"An explanation of the various modes hitherto adopted for arching over a crooked passage (a *stibico*), the advantages and defects of each system, and which is to be preferred,—proper regard being paid to the solidity and facility of execution." The writer may propose any new system.—The *concorso* is to be confined to the natives of the Two Sicilies—the resident Fellows of the Academy being excluded.

A most interesting and valuable work, 'Les Catacombes de Rome,' by M. L. Perret, has just been completed, with its sixth volume. Ten years ago, M. Perret undertook the exploration of the sixty subterranean cemeteries which encircle Rome to a length (according to Father Marchi) of 1,200 kilometres, inclusive of the galleries. Five whole years M. Perret lived in the Catacombs, and then began to publish the results of his researches and discoveries in the work which—splendidly printed, and accompanied by numerous engravings—has now been brought to a close. It contains all desirable information about the Catacombs, and everything connected with them,—their architecture, halls, chapels, sanctuaries, wall-paintings, inscriptions, tombstones, symbols, engraved glasses, lamps, vases, rings, and other implements,—and may truly be considered to mark an epoch in the literature on this subject. The three hundred inscriptions, of which M. Perret has taken impressions, have been classed by M. Léon Renier, one of the first epigraphists of France. The price of the work—which will henceforth be indispensable to the Christian archaeologist—is 1,800 francs.

Dr. Ferdinand Hochstetter, one of the physicians attached to the Novara, Austrian frigate, about to sail from Trieste on a voyage of circumnavigation, has arrived in England to receive the magnetical instruments which, at the request of the Austrian Government, have been prepared for the Expedition at the Physical Observatory at Kew, and to make the necessary preliminary experiments with them.

Among the objections which are urged to decimal coinage is the loss of the threefold division. A shilling parts into three when it is forty-eight farthings, but not when it is fifty farthings. The original fault lies with people themselves, who persisted in being born with only ten fingers, while, if they would have had twelve, we might have had a duodecimal system of arithmetic, with money to match. As it is, if we determine to retain the slight convenience of a shilling of threes, we must also retain our confused and bungling mixture of arithmetics, with all their consequences in wasting the time of grown people and retarding the education of young ones. It might have been supposed that, when money was arranged, some one would have thought of the convenience of dividing by seven. The great majority of mankind depend on weekly wages; but it is not easy to divide shillings per week into pence per day, nor, indeed, possible without fractions, whereof the ignorant man has no idea. Every week, in thousands of cases, occurs the question of wages in shillings per week, with days or half-days to be abated. How does the poor community manage? To listen to the account of the mass of mankind given by those who want to defend them against change, we should suppose that they do not get on at all. In our old system of measures, there is one case in which the system was obviously connected with the measures of time. By a statute of Edward the Third the wool measure is arranged so that a pound per day shall be a clove per week, a tod per month of four weeks, and a rack per year of thirteen months. Accordingly, every spinner knew that so many pounds, or parts of a pound, as were consumed per day, so many racks, or parts of a

rack, would be wanted per year. But no allowance was made for Sundays and holidays. Any one would suppose that this adjustment would be frequently alluded to by poets, dramatists, and historians. Any one would think that its *moral* would be matter of remark,—namely, that the rich man reckons the poor man's work by *sevens*, and leaves him to make it *sizes* by throwing work for Sunday among the week days. But we doubt if our remarks will provoke reference to a single allusion of either kind.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION, at the Water Colour Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East, WILL CLOSE on the 20th of this Month.—Admission: Morning, 1s.; Evening, 6d.

Mr. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'clock.—Stalls, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every day between 11 and 4, without any extra charge. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

Mr. W. S. WOODIN'S OILS OF ODDITIES, with new Costumes and various Novelties, vocal and characteristic, every Evening (Saturday excepted), at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-Office, POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William Street, Charing Cross. The Hall has been entirely re-decorated.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Lectures on ELEMENTARY ASTRONOMY, by J. H. PERRIN, Esq., next Monday Evening, March 9, at Eight, and (during Lent) on Wednesdays and Fridays at Two and a Quarter to Eight.—DISSOLVING VIEWS, illustrating BLUE BEARD, with humorous description by LEZARD, BUCKINGHAM, Esq., daily at Four and Nine.—THE SCOTTISH MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS, by AGUS FAIRBAIRN, Esq., and the Misses BENNETT, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evening, at a Quarter to Eight.—VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY, and remarkable exhibition of this peculiar Faculty, by Mr. James, daily at Half-past Three and Half-past Eight.—Admission to the whole, 1s.; Children and Schools, half-price.

SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Feb. 26.—Lord Wrottesley, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read:—"Observations on the Natural Affinities of Gastropoda," by J. D. Macdonald, Esq.—"On Sea Sawdust," by J. D. Macdonald, Esq.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Feb. 23.—Sir R. I. Murchison, President, in the chair.—The Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Capt. W. A. Willis, R.N., Lieut. J. H. Glover, R.N., H. M. Addey, E. Cogan, D. S. Dykes, T. K. Fletcher, S. L. Howard, and J. S. Sherwin were elected Fellows.—T. H. Brooking and E. O. Smith, Esqs., on the part of the Council, and L. H. Raper, R.N., and F. Le Breton, Esqs., on the part of the Society, were appointed Auditors.—The papers read were:—"Some Account of the Progress of the Egyptian Expedition up the Nile, under the command of Comte d'Escazac de Lauture." The naval portion of the Expedition, under the command of our countryman, Mr. Twyford, although with great difficulty, had ascended, for the first time with steamers, the celebrated cataracts of the Nile, and early in January had arrived in the town of New Dongala. The Count himself, owing in part to the difficulties created by the German *savans* employed in the Expedition, had been obliged to suspend operations until the next season. The Count speaks, however, in the highest terms of the resolution and energy of Mr. Twyford, and remarks in conclusion that "in great enterprises great obstacles are encountered; but with the two countries—France, bold and delighting in glory; England, patient and indifferent to obstacles—must vanish all difficulty."—"Proposed Communication in Asia Minor, between the Lake of Sabanja, the River Sakaria, and the Gulf of Nicomedia," by General Jochmus.—"On the Geography of the Sea of Azov, the Putrid Sea, and adjacent Coasts, with Remarks on their Commercial Future," by Capt. S. Osborn, R.N.

GEOLOGICAL.—Annual Meeting.—Feb. 20.—Sir C. Lyell, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read the Reports of the Council, of the Museum and Library Committee, and of the Auditors. The Reports were adopted and ordered to be printed.—The Chairman announced the award of the Wollaston Palladium Medal to M. Joachim Barrande,

of Prague, Member of the Geological Society of France, and Foreign Member of the Geological Society of London, for his eminent services in developing the history of the lower palaeozoic rocks, and for his great work, the 'Système Silurien de la Bohême.'

The Chairman announced the award of the balance of the proceeds of the Wollaston donation fund to Mr. S. P. Woodward, for his 'Manual of the Mollusca,' and to assist him in the preparation of a similar work on the Radiata.—Col. Portlock, the President, having taken the chair, proceeded to read his Anniversary Address, and commenced with biographical notices of some of the lately-deceased Fellows of the Society, particularly the Very Rev. W. Buckland, Mr. Daniel Sharpe, Sir Alexander Crichton, Sir T. Mitchell, Dr. Ure, Constant Prévost, &c.—The ballot for the Council and Officers was taken, and the following were duly elected for the ensuing year:—*President*, Col. Portlock, R.E.; *Vice-Presidents*, R. A. Godwin-Austen, W. Hopkins, L. Horner, and Sir R. I. Murchison; *Secretaries*, R. W. Mylne and W. W. Smyth; *Foreign Secretary*, W. J. Hamilton; *Treasurer*, J. Prestwich; *Council*, S. H. Beckles, Prof. C. Daubeny, Earl of Ducie, Hugh Falconer, T. F. Gibson, R. A. Godwin-Austen, W. J. Hamilton, W. Hopkins, L. Horner, Col. H. James, R.E., Sir C. Lyell, Prof. N. S. Maskelyne, J. C. Moore, Sir R. I. Murchison, R. W. Mylne, Prof. R. Owen, S. R. Pattison, Col. Portlock, J. Prestwich, S. P. Pratt, Prof. A. C. Ramsay, W. W. Smyth, and A. Tylor.

Feb. 25.—L. Horner, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—J. Calvert, Esq., was elected a Fellow.—The following communications were read:—'Notice of the late Earthquake at Crete,' by H. S. Ongley, Esq., H.M. Consul in Crete. From the Foreign Office. This was communicated in three despatches relating to the occurrence of the earthquake in Crete, in October, 1856, accompanied with much destruction of property and loss of life at Canes, Retimo, and the neighbouring villages.—'Description of some Remarkable Mineral Veins,' by Prof. D. T. Ansted.

ASIATIC.—*Feb. 21*.—Col. Sykes, V.P., in the chair.—The Rev. T. F. Crosse, LL.D., and M. Haeissif Mallouf were elected Members.—The Secretary read a letter from Major T. S. Burt, 'On the Subject of the Inscription on the Delhi Hât, commonly but erroneously called the Pillar of Firoz Shah.'—Major Burt states that in the year 1833 he furnished the late Mr. James Prinsep with a *fac-simile* of the inscription on the Hât at Allahabad, and this inscription led to those investigations which enabled that lamented archaeologist to decipher the hitherto unknown character in which it was written. The inscription on the Delhi Hât, which was the subject of Major Burt's communication, was in the same character, and had been published in the year 1795 in the 'Asiatic Researches,' and had hitherto baffled the efforts made to decipher it, but this discovery had enabled Mr. Prinsep to read it, and to republish it with an English translation. Major Burt, on proceeding subsequently to Delhi, applied himself diligently to making an accurate copy of this celebrated inscription, and having succeeded, he had transmitted the result of his labours to Mr. Prinsep, but the untimely death of that gentleman prevented it from being published. Having now compared his own with the published copy, he finds some few differences between the readings, which he believes to be of importance, and submits to the meeting the expediency of publishing his corrected version.—John S. Law, Esq., exhibited some interesting drawings, which had been made under his superintendence, of some curious cave temples in the Koukan lately discovered, and also of other temples hitherto unknown to the European world.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*Feb. 26*.—O. Morgan, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Howard exhibited a seal of W. W. Arbaliater.—The Rev. T. H. Ellacombe exhibited drawings of tombs in Langridge Church.—Prof. Buckman exhibited and communicated an account of Anglo-Saxon remains found in Gloucestershire.—Mr. Hewett exhibited a number of bronze celts found near Farnham.—

Mr. Morgan read a description of a "Trinity Ring" of the seventeenth century.—Sir T. Phillips communicated an account of a singular privilege granted by Henry the Second on his conquest of Ireland.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*Feb. 25*.—T. J. Pettigrew, V.P., in the chair.—The Earl of Albemarle was enrolled an Associate, and it was announced that the congress for 1857 would be held under his Lordship's presidency in Norfolk.—Mr. Clarke communicated an account of several late discoveries of coins in Suffolk, at Brandeston, Easton and Framlingham. They were chiefly tradesmen's tokens.—Mr. Corney exhibited eight metal spoons belonging to the fifteenth century and the time of Elizabeth, all found in London.—Some were of laton, others of pewter.—Mr. Corner also exhibited a curious old water-jar, which had once possessed a bright red glaze; it was dug up in the New Kent Road.—Mr. Gunston exhibited seven curious rings, a silver one of the early part of the fifteenth century, three of brass, one of which was a zodiac ring having Aries engraved on it, the others signet thumb-rings, one of which was found in Suffolk, the other in Ireland.—Mr. Gunston also exhibited two iron spear-heads found in the Thames, the head of a musket-rest and a remarkable knife from the same river near Southwark Bridge.—Mr. Wills exhibited a Cousen Lane token, marked Condit Lane, Dowgate.—Mr. Forman laid before the Association a remarkably fine Chinese coverlet in needle-work, and Mr. Cumming read some interesting 'Notes on Coverlets, Counterpanes and Quilts,' illustrating his remarks by reference to the early English poets.—Mr. Forman also exhibited a very fine and large specimen of Gobelin tapestry of the time of Charles the Second, which had formerly been in the possession of a Venetian family.—Mr. Black read a paper 'On the Successive Statutes of the Order of the Garter and their various Texts and Versions.'

NUMISMATIC.—*Feb. 19*.—W. S. W. Vaux, President, in the chair.—Dr. Loewe read a paper 'On a Gold Mamlik Coin, struck by the command of the Sultan Melik Dhaher-Rokn-eddin Bibars,' in which he gave an interesting account of the life of that Sultan, and of the eventful scenes in which he played so large a part.—Dr. Loewe also read a very curious letter which he had translated, addressed by Bibars to Bohemond, the son of Robert Guiscard, announcing the capture of Antioch by his troops, and the overthrow of the Christians.

LINNEAN.—*Feb. 17*.—Prof. Bell, President, in the chair.—V. H. A. Holberton, Esq., was elected a Fellow.—D. Hanbury, Esq., exhibited specimens of the fruit of *Cycas revoluta*, from Foo-Chow, China.—The following papers were read:—'Note on the so-called Perforations of Rhynchonella,' by Dr. Carpenter.—'Description of a New Species of Euplectella (*E. Cucumer*, Owen),' by Prof. Owen.—The commencement of a 'Memoir on the Characters and Sub-divisions of the Class Mammalia,' by Prof. Owen. In this memoir, after describing the various modes in which the Mammalia have heretofore been classified, the author enters into an explanation of the system which his own observations have led him to adopt.

ZOOLOGICAL.—*Feb. 24*.—Dr. Gray, in the chair.—The Secretary read a paper, 'On the Scull of a Manatus, from Western Africa,' by Dr. W. B. Baikie. It stated that until very recently but two species of the somewhat scarce genus *Manatus* have been acknowledged by naturalists, viz., *M. Australis* and *M. Senegalensis*. Of these the former inhabits chiefly the mouths of the great rivers of the north-eastern coast of America and the West Indies, while the latter is confined to the Tropical portions of the west coast of Africa.—The Secretary also read 'A Monograph of the Genus *Lasiurus*,' by R. F. Tones, Esq., the object of which was rather to enumerate and describe all the species at present arranged under the above name than to enter into the claims of the group to be considered as a distinct genus. He described two new species, under the names of *Lasiurus Grayi* and *Lasiurus caudatus*.—Mr. Tegetmeier exhibited a portion of

the collection of Asiatic poultry skins which has been entrusted to him by Mr. C. Darwin, with the view of illustrating the variations which take place in the domestic fowl. The collection contained some curious birds from Persia, India and Singapore, the peculiarities of which were successively pointed out by the exhibitor.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—*Feb. 2*.—H. T. Stainton, Esq., in the chair.—Mr. S. Stevens exhibited a box of moths and butterflies collected by Mr. Bates on the River Ega, in Brazil.—Mr. Janson read a 'Note on the Nomenclature of a Species of Staphylinidae, belonging to the Genus *Bledius*,' recently captured on the coast of Devonshire by Mr. Parfitt.—A paper was read by Mr. E. Newman 'On Binary Species of Insects suggested by the Occurrence in many Genera of Lepidoptera of Two British Species closely resembling each other,' such as the two clouded yellow butterflies, the two red underwing moths, &c.—Mr. Newman also read the 'Description of a supposed New Species of Carabus from the Morea.'—A conversation took place on the different kinds of mould with which collections are attacked, and the best means of preventing the mischief arising therefrom; also, on the use of pins coated with varnish of different colours, in order to prevent the growth of verdigris and the development of grease, and also with the view of distinguishing different localities.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—*Feb. 24*.—G. P. Bidder, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The paper read was 'On Chain Cable and Timber Testing Machines,' by Mr. T. Dunn.

March 3.—I. K. Brunel, V.P., in the chair.—At the monthly ballot the following candidates were elected.—Messrs. C. Brumell and J. F. Tone, as Members; Capt. B. H. Martindale, R.E., Messrs. J. Field, jun., W. Owen, G. B. Rennie, F. C. Webb and T. R. Winder, as Associates.—The paper read was 'On the Results of the Use of Clay Retorts for Gas-Making,' by Mr. J. Church.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—*March 2*.—W. Pole, Esq., Treas. and V.P., in the chair.—E. R. Adams, M.A., Lieut.-Col. Ft. Leger Alcocke, Neil-Arnot, M.D., Major Lewis Burroughs, J. Clutton, E. Cotton, C. A. Elliott, Rev. R. Everest, F. Gray, T. W. Helps, Miss E. C. Latter, G. Matthey, J. Monk, Dr. A. Normandy, Lady Pollock, Rev. W. Rogers, R. Scott, A. Trotter, W. Trotter, Mrs. S. Tomlinson, E. Vivian, R. H. S. Vyvyan, and E. O. W. Whitehouse were elected Members.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—*Feb. 25*.—Col. Sykes, Chairman of the Council, in the chair.—Messrs. S. Courtauld, P. E. Eyton, J. P. Foster, K. G. Key, G. Myers, J. S. Stoppford, W. Tagg and E. Vigers, jun., were elected Members.—The paper read was 'On the Factory, or Half-time System of Education and its General Application,' by Mr. A. Redgrave, one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools.

March 4.—John Hawkshaw, Esq., in the chair.—Messrs. F. Ford, W. Ladd, A. Watney and J. Wright, jun., were elected Members.—The paper read was 'On Appliances for facilitating Submarine Engineering and Exploration,' by Major H. B. Sears, Part I. Submarine Engineering.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.* British Architects, 8.
- Geographical*, 8.—Remarks on the Geography and Hydrography of South West Africa, by Dr. Campbell.
- Notes on the Outlet of the Great Zambesi*, from the Journal of the late Capt. Parker.—'Journey in Fozna from Shiraz to Darab, and thence Westward to Kassar,' by Mr. Abbott.
- Tues.* Syro-Egyptian, 7.—On the Identification of the Egyptian and Persian Kings' Names mentioned in the Bible, with those in the Hieroglyphics and Greek Historians, by Mr. Sharpe.
- Institution of Civil Engineers*, 8.—On High Speed Steam Propeller and Paddle Wheels, by Mr. Armstrong.
- Zoological*, 9.—Scientific.
- Royal Institution*, 8.—On Physiology—Locomotion, by Prof. Huxley.
- Weds.* Graphic, 8.
- Geological*, 8.—On the Species of Mastodon and Elephant occurring in the Fossil State in England, by Dr. Falconer.—On the Occurrence of some Mastodon Bones in Chile, by Mr. Ballant.
- Society of Arts*, 8.—On Appliances for facilitating Submarine Engineering and Exploration, Part II. Submarine Exploration, by Major Sears.
- British Archaeological Association*, 8.—On the Early Kewell Spur, by Mr. James.—On Excavations made at Caerwent, by Mr. Pettigrew.
- Ethnological*, 8.—On the History and Race of the People

living in the neighbourhood of Nineveh, called Tzidias or Iezia, by Mr. Alnoworth.—Some Contributions towards the Ethnology of Europe, by Dr. Latham. Royal Literary Fund, 2.—Annual General Meeting. Trans. Society of Antiquaries, 5.
 Royal, 54.
 Royal Academy, 8.—'Painting,' by Prof. Hart.
 Royal Institution, 3.—'Un Sound,' by Prof. Tyndall.
 Phil. Astronomical, 8.
 Royal Institution, 84.—'Geological Sketches round the Malvern Hills,' by Prof. Phillips.
 Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Limits of Variation in the State of the Globe—Climate,' by Prof. Phillips.

FINE ARTS

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Passion Week. With Illustrations, by Albert Dürer. (Bell & Daldy.)

THIS is one of those square, red-edged books, as killing bait for a certain class of readers, as your young grasshopper is for your stripling trout. The volume consists of a collection of poetical pieces on subjects suited to the holy season. They appear to be taken from a well-read clergyman's common-place book of religious poetry, and consist of extracts from quaint old Quarles, fervid Fletcher, subtle Donne, musical Wither, enthusiastic Crashaw, wise, good, old Herbert, and fanciful Cowley; verses from Keble, Milman, Kirke White, Heber, Watts, and Cowper show the writer is no narrow-browed sectarian, and no supercilious, dogmatic Churchman. The woodcuts, we fancy we have seen before, though a few seem new; at all events, having so recently reviewed the manner of Dürer, we need not recapitulate either his merits or his defects. His prim, pinched drapery, his rough truth, his meagre figures, the grotesque ugliness of his wicked faces are as well known as his piquant tenderness and his universal blacksmith vigour, and earnestness and truth of purpose.

Hans Holbein's Alphabet of Death. (Paris, Tross.) The grim German artists of the Luther age delighted in drawing skulls and sketching in slimy charnel-houses. The Greeks poetized death till it became with them a mere boating over a dark ferry to a country of flowery meadows and perpetual gymnastics.

Holbein, with sturdy honesty, often repulsive, seldom tame or dull, has taken up the old feeling of monastic legends and given us the dance that Death takes through all the forms of life. He was thinking of these perhaps when he drew Henry the Eighth's bull neck and pig's jowl, or Anne Boleyn's full bosom and slender waist, formed for clasping and clinging to. His 'Dance of Death' is known to many, but his 'Alphabet of Death' is less familiar. Patin, Walpole, Fuseli, and Mariette have all written about the brave German-Swiss who painted Erasmus, and M. Passavant is now preparing a life and catalogue of his works, for which he will ransack the works of Peignot, Douce, and Langlois.

The present edition of the Alphabet is illustrated with old borders and with Latin sentences from Seneca and the Fathers, and quatrains from Lydgate's translation of Macbie's 'Dance,' selected by Anatole de Montaiglon,—so that the book is a concrete of many curious literary associations, past and present. We seldom see so many hands set to work to repair and re-decorate so small an antique building. The Alphabet was originally engraved by Hans Lutzelburger, at least so it is supposed, and was first used at Basle about 1530 by the great painters of that learned city of refuge, Bebelius and Critander. Douce calls it the *chef-d'œuvre* of ancient block-engraving. The elegance of design and delicate engraving led to innumerable copies and imitations. The present little book contains those engraved by Prof. Lödel of Gottingen in 1849, and in addition to the two Dances of Death to be found in Simon Vostre's *Horre*, on the title is engraved, by Mr. Le Maire of Paris, Holbein's ghastly escutcheon of Death from the 'Imagines Mortis.' The history of mortuary literature is well worth writing, with branches off in the German manner to the feelings about Death entertained by different nations. In hot lands it seems a mere subsiding into simoom dust to be swept over torrid continents swifter than the locust squadrons or the vultures' armies; but in cold countries it is

a loathsome change to wet putrefaction—it is to associate with carrion things and to be hail fellow with the worm. In Rome it was the passing into a blue incense vapour away across columns, shrines, and temples to the broad Campagna. In Greece it was to turn into a pinch of wine-quenched ashes, and to lie in a red urn among one's ancestors. In England it is a peculiar hardship; it reminds us of red-nosed mutes joking across a muffled door, of six inebriated undertakers rolling about on a jolting hearse, of horror, oblivion, and decay.

To return to Holbein. The Alphabet commences like a dance with Death the musician, after whose pipings follow the Pope, the Emperor, the King, the Cardinal, the Empress, the Bishop, the Nobleman, the Merchant, and the Priest; but at the twelfth letter, M, the traditional series is broken, and we have with each figure a character whose Latin name begins with the letter appended like our child's books. M is the Medicus,—O the Obesus Monachus,—Q the Queribunda Monacha,—and R the Ridiculus Fatuus,—all common characters enough. The Velox Homo, or "fast man," and the Titubans Homo, or sot, are full of rough sexton humour, such as would have convulsed Yorick. Some of the licences of the artist with the Latin are amusing enough. For X, he has gamsters, or Xycophants, X for S,—and for Y, Infans, Y for I. Lastly, Z, the end of the world, comes down on all like the green curtain. There is something terrible and impressive about the stern tenacity with which Holbein drags us about and shows us Death everywhere,—behind the preacher shaking a skull,—behind the gamster clicking his bones, in mockery of the merry dice,—behind the lady's mirror,—rocking the child's cradle,—tripping up the old man's crutch,—upsetting the fool's decanter,—stopping the plough,—seizing the banker's bags,—and here and there clicking the clasps of the ledger and crying to rich monied men, "balanced,"—Death, Death, Death, closing the shop, shutting the door, pulling down the blind, laying down straw in the fashionable street, signing ugly skins of parchment, dropping blots of black wax that look like curses, hiring mourning-coaches, dressing children in black, locking up coloured dresses, stitching crape, crying above all the roar of London, to some ears—"Death & Co.," in whose great firm we too shall one day become sleeping partners.

Caricatures. By E. F. Weir. (Weir.)

We cannot say much for these sketches:—'A Showery Day,' 'Lost,' &c. The drawing is firm, and the fun strained and feeble. The outlines are straggling, scratchy, and uncertain; and, instead of composition, we have a mere patchwork of ridiculous faces. To draw a caricature well is no joke—and there is no joke in a caricature drawn ill. If there is no joke in the caricature, it had better not be drawn at all.

A Photograph, containing One Hundred and Four Portraits of Eminent Actors and Actresses. Arranged and published by W. and H. S. Warr. With a (card) Key.

THIS is a clever bit of patchwork. From extraordinary old Munden, of the spit and chuckle, and Emery, the roughest of Yorkshiremen, to Liston, the whimsicallest of drolls, and merry Reeve, we have representatives sent to this Green-room Parliament. Here are Farren, Garrick, Bannister, Ingleton, Elliston, Pope and Knight. Puff and Iago, Oldboy and Queen Elizabeth, Apollo and Alspice, Orestes and Paul Pry, Macbeth and Grizzle, Sparkish and Hermione, jostle each other in the mimic scene. Such an epitome of physiognomy was never brought together. The merry, wanton, wandering eye, the dimpled corners of the siren mouth, the projecting lip, the tongued in the cheek, the laughing, hawking glance, the arched eyebrow, seem all marks of the born mimic, who ridicules the passions of humanity, and even his own—who can be angry, or jovial, or shy, or jealous, at will—who can boil himself up in a moment to the lashing fury of Othello, or tone himself down to the affected calmness of a Mawworm—who, while nations bleed and break their hearts, join or split, has to nightly swell his cheeks,

to make care-worn men shake their sides, and forget, for two hours, the gnawing of their sorrows.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Manchester has obtained from the Marquis of Hertford a promise of thirty-seven of his choicest pictures,—a gallery—an exhibition—in itself. The only condition made by Lord Hertford is, that all his pictures shall be kept together. Of course they will be. Among those already selected are, 'The Strawberry Girl,'—Rubens's 'Rainbow Landscape,'—the 'Nelly O'Brien' of Reynolds,—Murillo's fine pictures from John Cave, of Bristol,—Poussin's 'Time and the Hours Dancing,'—Rubens's 'Holy Family,'—some superb works of Vandeyck and Velasquez,—a grand Watteau,—a Greuze, and a lovely cattle-piece,—a 'Migration of Jacob,' by A. Vandervelde,—and a superb Rembrandt from Stowe. This is perhaps the most important accession yet made to the Art-Treasures.

Mr. Carlyle has been appointed trustee to the proposed gallery of national portraits, in the room of the late Lord Ellesmere.

At the last meeting of the Graphic Society, amusement was created by some caricatures of the last Exhibition of the Royal Academy, accompanied by notes parodying Mr. Ruskin's curious self-contradictions of the same period. Both drawings and notes were the work of Mr. Marks, a young artist whose sense of Shakespearian humour is becoming rapidly appreciated by the Art-public. For good-natured fun we have seldom seen anything that hit the mark more accurately than these sketches,—the weak point is so cleverly exaggerated, and the emptiness or absurdity thrown out at once as by a magnifying-glass. Mr. Hart's 'Lord Mayor' was selected as an instance of the importance in portraits of making the drapery subordinate to the face,—the result is, a barber's block with a red cloak on. The lifelessness and want of motion in Mr. C. Landseer's 'Assassination of the Lombard King' is given by four lay figures in appropriate dress. The murderer is pointing at the king's nose, as a showman at a panorama points out a particular spot with his wand. The indignant king raises a boot-jack to resist the assault. Mr. Millais's 'Child of the Regiment' Mr. Marks has turned into a mere old uniform hung on an old tomb. Mr. Hughes's 'April Love' changes in the hands of the pantomimist into an April Fool—a gaby girl and a dolt of a lover with a headache. Mr. Martineau's 'Prison Flower' changes into the Grog Blossom—a drunken fellow lying outside Scotland Yard. Messrs. Cooper and Lee's landscape becomes a Dutch bog-field with conical trees and Noah's Ark crosses ranged in a straight line in front. Mr. Inchbold's microscopic work Mr. Marks labels Chickweed and Groundsel, and recommends a Dollond's telescope to be placed near it. Stanfield's 'Forsaken' appears again as a deserted wash-tub. Mr. Leighton's yellow Orpheus is transformed into a Jew old-clothesman—Pluto is pot-bellied and imbecile, and Eurydice looks like the ghost of the queen of red ants. "If we examine the hair of Eurydice we shall find it nearly right—the eyes are also fast coming right," says the accompanying note. Mr. Solomon's haberdashery, 'The Doubtful Choice,' is a young lady hesitating between two dresses—pink and blue—at a *magasin des modes*. Mr. Hunt's mysticism and poetry Mr. Marks ingeniously twists into the Goat and Compasses. The Turkey carpet-colour, too, is caught. The subjoined note is excellent as a parody of Mr. Ruskin's smaller affectations:—"The most thoughtful picture in the room. Give it much time. The execution of the goat's beard is as close and wonderful a piece of work as there is on the Academy walls. Note the perfect foreshortening of the pivot in the compasses. Though I cannot estimate too highly the temper and toil which have produced this picture for us, I could have wished that the treatment of the foreground in the right-hand corner had been more sternly realistic. Suppose, however, that, like myself, the painter was tired with work." There was also exhibited an early work of Mr. Millais when seventeen, and a small study of a lady in mourning dropping from her hand a letter edged with black,—a

fine old portrait of Harvey—Blood Harvey,—and some pictures by D. Gibson, lately deceased, including his last work—the visit of some town friends to some country relations,—good in expression and carefully painted;—portfolios by Jutsum, &c.,—a head of a Spanish girl by Mr. Phillips, with the usual jetty eyes, raven hair, and rich, brown skin.

The Artists' and Amateurs' second meeting was held at Willis's Rooms on Thursday evening, and was fully attended. There was a largeshow of paintings, drawings, and photographs.

The French have lost one of their best engravers by the late decease of Baron Desnoyers, whose renderings of Raphael's pictures have made him prized by print collectors of every country.

The city of Munich intends to erect in honour of old King Louis an equestrian monument of large dimensions. It was designed by the late Prof. Schwanthaler, and will be executed according to his conceptions. The king, wearing royal robes and with the crown on his head, is represented as riding through his capital, stretching forth his sceptre over the palaces, halls, and temples he called into life. Two pages, bearing tablets with the king's motto, "Gerecht und beharrlich" ("Just and persevering"), lead the horse. Such was the original idea of Schwanthaler, after which two Munich sculptors, Herren Brugger and Wiedemann, have completed two different models, recently exhibited—we read in the German papers—in the Schrannehalle, where the king himself honoured them with a visit. The works of both artists are said to be so excellent that the choice between the two models, it is thought, will be difficult.

The Geological Section of the Society of German Physicians and Naturalists who assembled last year at Vienna, have resolved to erect a monument to the memory of Leopold von Buch, the great German geologist. The design proposed is easily to be executed, inexpensive, and particularly adapted for the purpose. In the German Alps, the glorious scenery of which has so often witnessed Leopold von Buch's scientific labours, between Steyer and Weyer in Upper Austria, lies a little valley, the so-called "Pechgraben," peculiarly interesting in point of geology. This spot has been selected for the monument, and for good cause, for here the hand of nature has done already the greatest part of the work. A colossal "foundling" block of granite, as if placed there on purpose, rises here to a height of sixteen feet, having a circumference of 155 feet at its base; about twenty smaller blocks lie picturesquely scattered around, among wild shrubs and fir-trees. This block requires only to be levelled on one side, which is nearly perpendicular: an appropriate inscription, a rude fencing in, and the monument, which few scientific travellers will pass unheeded, is ready. The granite block and the ground on which it stands have already been purchased, and subscriptions been opened for the rest of the expense. The monument is to be finished by next autumn; and as so little trouble and money are required, no doubt this monument will be accomplished before many others.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL UNION.—SECOND SOIRÉE. TUESDAY, March 17.—Quartet, B. 242, Mollique; Trio, C minor, Mendelssohn; Sextet, in G, Spohr. Solos, Violoncello and Piano-forte. Executants: Mollique, Goffrie, H. Blagrove and K. Blagrove, Piatti, and Paque. Pianist, C. Halle. Given by the Vocal Union. Family tickets to admit three, One Guinea; single admission, Half-a-Guinea. All the sofas are let. Reserved Seats can be procured on applying by letter to the Director. Other particulars to be had of Cramer, Chappell, and Oliver.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA. FRIDAY, March 13, Haydn's CREATION. Vocalists: Madame Rudendorff, Mr. Lockey, and Signor Bellotti, with Orchestra of 700 Performers.—Tickets, 3s. 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter Hall.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.—PROGRAMME FOR THIS DAY:—1. Sinfonia, Pastoral (No. 6), Beethoven; 2. Aria, "Erani," "Invallina," Verdi, Miss Mesent; 3. Aria ("Parlante"), Bellini, Mr. George Perren; 4. Fantasia for Piano-forte, Moschies, Mr. J. F. Goodban; 5. Duett ("Don Pasquale"), Donizetti, Miss Mesent and Mr. George Perren; 6. Overture, "Struensee," Meyerbeer; 7. Song, "Bonnie Prince Charlie," Miss Mesent; 8. Violin Solo, Prume, Mr. Van Heddegham; 9. Song, "My Pretty Jane," Bishop, Mr. George Perren; 10. Overture, "Marco Spada," Auber. Commence at half-past two. Admission, Half-a-crown.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—London and its dependencies have broken out into music on the commencement of Lent with considerable sprightliness. It is noticeable that any one desirous of some variety in concert-programmes must seek in the suburbs, rather than the metropolis. Not to go so far as the Crystal Palace, where the *Saturday Concerts* have treated the listener to "things unattempted yet" by the Philharmonic Society, yet worthy of attempt,—we have glanced with satisfaction over the programme of *Herren Pauer and Deichmann's* second chamber-concert at Camberwell, since, without any dangerous amount of enterprise, a relief from the old stereotyped forms is there to be remarked. We may return to these meetings. The singer on Monday Evening was Madame Lemmens, who is already established in English favour, and deservedly so. If she will beware of an excess in expression which is not natural she may keep a high place among concert sopranis.

Mr. Brinley Richards gave a monster concert in Exeter Hall on Monday, taking as his own principal piece of display Mendelssohn's first *Concerto*. His caterings for the public were on a liberal scale. There was Mr. Sims Reeves, who, having paid his tribute to February, appeared in his usual force, and sang among other music a new setting by Mr. Balfe of the Laureate's delicious "Come into the garden" from "Maud."—There was Madame Anna Thillon, resolute to play a match against Time with her smiles and ringlets. There was Mrs. Enderssohn (this year *Madame*) singing "Let the bright Seraphim," and *Violetta's* great air from "La Traviata."—There were Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, and Miss Vinning. The last-named lady merits a word or two. Her voice is agreeable in quality, sufficient in power, and delivered with a lively adroitness which further study might refine into first-rate brilliancy. She had given proof of musical steadiness in her *impromptu* performance of the "Messiah,"—on Monday she showed considerable musical animation. What remains to be added by Miss Vinning is distinct articulation,—but till it is gained she can be only rated as a pleasing and promising, not complete, singer.

Mr. Ella began his *Fifth Season* of instrumental *Soirées* on Tuesday, with MM. Sainton and Goffrie, Mr. H. Blagrove and Signor Piatti, as his quartett players, and Herr Derffel as his pianist. This gentleman was introduced by a printed voucher from the Princess Czartoryska as "a pianist of the first order." What would Mr. Ella say of a manager who headed his bill on the first night of a new play with "Warranted excellent by the Author of 'The Lady of Lyons'!" In what does such a testimonial, if written to be printed, differ from the well-remembered advertisement of a *polka* as "very popular at York"? Herr Derffel is too steady a player to stand in need of any puff preliminary. The programme for the evening contained little novelty—the instrumental music was varied by some part-singing conducted by Mr. Land.

On Wednesday evening was held a meeting of the *Réunion des Arts*.

On Thursday an interesting concert was given by Mr. Henry Leslie's Vocal Choir, which is assuming an important place among our established musical institutions. Among other matters meriting notice was Mendelssohn's Psalm, "Hear my Prayer" (the solo part of which was very well delivered by Mrs. Weiss), and a new part-song by Mr. W. Macfarren, which was *encored*—as such clever execution of such difficult music deserved to be. But though it professes to be a setting of Prof. Longfellow's "Curfew," and is ingeniously written, the music has little to do with the words. A "Tais-song" by Mr. Hatton (also *encored*), though set to a poor text is infinitely better as a piece of bright, characteristic music. The gentlemen alone were *encored* in Kreutzer's "Chapel," which the Cologne amateurs introduced here, and very nicely they sang it. But the song will sound always better in the original till it is relieved from the English text, which, at present, defies not merely intelligible delivery, but possible articulation. It is of small use in any conductor, be he ever so indefatigable,

to polish and refine one branch of an art if another is to be left in a plight. To diversify the part-songs we had some clever piano-forte playing, by the Lady who plays as *Angelina*,—and we had, also, M. Gounod's "Meditation" on the Prelude of Bach—which, in spite of much contumely, has become a stock concert-piece in London as in Paris—effectively rendered by Mr. Pawle, Mr. S. Waley, and Mr. Foster at the organ.

DRURY LANE.—The management is falling back on revivals of old comedy, and on Monday produced the *chef-d'œuvre* of the Morton school, "A Cure for the Heartache," as furnishing a character, in the part of *Young Rapid*—played by the famous Lewis sixty years ago,—in which Mr. C. Mathews might prove himself to be a worthy successor of that inimitable performer. His impatience, animation, and high spirits "kept the scene in motion," and "pushed along" the business at an extraordinary rate of speed. Mr. Mathews was, in a word, completely successful, and fully justified the position assumed for him by the selection of the rôle. Nor was he badly supported:—in one instance, indeed, his efforts were corroborated in an extraordinary manner. We allude to Mrs. Keeley's performance of the rustic Frank *Outlands*, in which the boyish simplicity and shrewdness were strangely mingled and relieved with the most exquisite art,—now tender, now rude, in perpetual alternation, the light and shade varying as in nature. *Old Rapid*, by Mr. Keeley, was distinguished by his usual deliberative dullness,—and his manner contrasted admirably with the unreflecting volatility of his son. *Vortex* was represented by Mr. Tilbury,—and Mrs. Frank Mathews undertook the part of *Miss Vortex*, which she performed with inimitable spirit. The comedy, it should be added, was reduced to three acts, and proved so decidedly effective that it will probably maintain its place until the end of the season, which will expire in about a fortnight.

LYCEUM.—We have no need to describe Mr. Dillon's performance of "Don César de Bazan" on its introduction to this stage on Monday, having already pronounced our opinion on its merits when acted by him elsewhere. A third version of Madame Girardin's piece—"Une Femme," &c.—followed, prepared for this house by Mr. Sterling Coyne, under the title of "Angel or Devil." To suit the part of the proscribed Girardin to Mr. Dillon's style, an important alteration is made,—the husband being supposed ignorant of the purposed divorce until he finds the unfinished copy on the table, when suspicion of his wife's fidelity torments him until the transaction is satisfactorily explained. This episode gave occasion to the actor for much pathos and passion, and, it must be owned, heightens the interest of the piece. Little points have also been added to the part of the servant, of which Mr. Toole, his representative, ably availed himself, and by which the comedy portion of the play is sensibly enriched. These alterations give a freshness to the performance, of which, being late in the field, it stood obviously in need.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—It was stated in the *Times* of Monday, that the agreement between Mr. Gye and the Duke of Bedford was signed last week; in pursuance of which the rebuilding of the *Royal Italian Opera House* on its old site will be commenced forthwith.

—The Duke of Bedford (continues the statement) has leased to Mr. Gye, for ninety years, not only the ground upon which Covent Garden Theatre stood, but also that which is covered by the Piazza Hotel, together with other tenements in the rear, extending into Hart Street. The area of the theatre will be considerably larger than previously, comprising an inclosure of 240 feet by 100. The roof is to constitute a span of 100 feet, without any intermediate supports; so that the scenery and stage appurtenances may be removed at the shortest notice, and the whole interior converted into a vast concert-room. The building is to be entirely fireproof. Although the space to be occupied by the theatre is necessarily large, it will not include the whole of the ground comprehended in the lease. It is intended to devote the remaining portion to a flower-market, 80 feet in diameter and 250 feet in length.

—This is pleasant promise for the future. Meanwhile, as regards the coming season, the *Morning Post* announces that the familiar "Fra Diavolo" has

been retouched by M. Auber and enriched with a new *aria* and a new *finale*, at the instance of Mr. Gye, to form part of the repertory of his coming season,—and that 'Zampa' is likewise to be produced at Drury Lane.—Managers cannot find variety, it is evident, without recourse to French opera, comic and serious; and, since this course is pursued of necessity, let us again agitate for an Italian version of 'Le Domino Noir,'—which is well adapted to Mr. Gye's company, which is M. Auber's comic masterpiece (the 'Barbier' of the French musical stage), and which has never been decently presented in England.—We should soon be hearing from Paris of the revival there, with changes and expansions, of M. Auber's 'Cheval de Bronze.' This, too, if nicely handled, should prove a treasure to any English management, even though the scene is laid in China. A more piquant and surprising fairy *libretto* does not exist, nor one offering scope for gay comic acting. Some of the music, too, is charming.

The Handel Festival at Sydenham is fixed to take place on the 15th, 17th, and 19th of June, with a preliminary full rehearsal on the 13th. The oratorios selected are 'The Messiah,' 'Judas,' and 'Israel.'

Herr Pauer is announcing his intention of giving some *Soirées* of chamber music, as in former years,—to commence in the course of this month.

The Report of the *Sacred Harmonic Society* for 1856 is satisfactory,—it being understood that all the proceedings of all established Societies during last year were more or less deranged and traversed by the desire naturally felt by every one to hear Madame Goldschmidt in Oratorio, and by her resolution to have nothing to do with any performances of which she herself was not centre and apex. Those phlegmatic philanthropists—the proprietors of Exeter Hall—are again urged to be human, and not selfish, by providing their room with access and outlet, which, if not splendid, shall be commonly safe. Let the Directors—not as tenants, but as caterers—attend as a matter of just importance to other widenings than those of outlet,—to an extension of their repertory, and a gradual education of their public to admit and enjoy the same.

There is no taking up a London musical or theatrical paper without falling in with some advertisement of the travelling companies that are giving to the provincial towns (for better or worse) that which we cannot have in London—opera in English.—There is no taking up a provincial journal without perceiving that the means by which itinerant celebrities are "worked" are becoming importunate, and that, with some diffusion of art, there is a large increase of quackery, calculated to abuse good faith. Claims are increasingly brought forward which are as little testimonials to intrinsic value as the china-man's advertisement, immortalized by Walpole, of the "only jar that had been cracked by the earthquake." Why must a vocalist (for instance) be advertised as precious because of the perils she has run, the ground she has travelled, and the semi-savage publics she has consented to sing to?—Madeira is one thing, music another. The latter is made none the richer by its having crossed the line. Is a G sweeter because it has been up as high as "the old woman tossed in a blanket," so dear to the lovers of nursery doggerel? Is a shake more perfect because just such another trill has been enacted in a bucket going down a Dalecarlian mine? Who cares for 'Casta diva' or 'Quanto amore' the more from their having excited the unintelligent wonderment of a *Queen Pomare* or a *Radama King* of Madagascar? We have nothing to do with the motives which make one exhibitor wander about in search of money, while another artist shall take his part by creation and interpretation of the best things for the best audiences he can reach. There is a poetry in the act of pilgrimage,—but when the pilgrim is exhibited as a wonder, by way of adding value to the familiar things displayed by the pilgrim, the exhibition becomes as prosaic as the veriest piece of draper's puffery,—or remains to be merely as poetical as the Glasgow hatter's invitation to the folk of *St. Mungo's* city to "meet me in the willow glen,"

because "cheap waterproof silk hats, &c. &c., are to be bought at No. —, of — Street."

That there is no need for any one that has real claims to resort to expedients like these, we are satisfied by information which reaches us on every side from our provincial towns. The chamber-musicians, who are now "perching" in London after their winter migrations, confess to have "done well" beyond precedent. Especially, do they tell of success in the manufacturing towns of Yorkshire, where a quarter of a century of years ago it would hardly have been possible to convene thirty persons to listen to a *Pianoforte Sonata*,—and where we now hear of *encores* of such solid movements as the *Chacone* of Sebastian Bach, or the *finale* of one of Mendelssohn's *pianoforte trios*. The University towns, too, keep pace with—if they do not take a foremost place in—the movement. A letter from Oxford, giving an account of one of the concerts presided over by Dr. Corfe the other evening—the second part of which was 'Alexander's Feast'—advertises to the amount of vocal amateur assistance of a good quality now to be obtained from graduates and undergraduates. "The University," continues our friend, "has now plenty of resident members who are always ready to assist in a performance of this kind with their voices. Twenty years ago, certainly not twenty—we doubt whether ten—could have been found in the whole of the University who could take vocal parts in less difficult music than that with which we were delighted on Tuesday evening."

Dr. Liszt is named as the conductor of the Lower Rhenish Musical Festival, which is to be held this Whitsuntide at Aix-la-Chapelle, and not at Cologne. He is also announced by a contemporary as intending to visit England this season.—A new opera, by M. Flotow, commissioned for the inauguration of a new palace at Mecklenburg-Schwerin, will be represented there, it is said, towards the end of May. It is described as containing many national German tunes.—Another nationality will be presently appealed to in the Opera-House at Pesti, for which Herren Erkel and Doppler (the latter, we imagine, one of the excellent flute duett which visited London last season) have been retained to produce a new opera in Magyar.—While speaking of nationality in musical drama, let us record the decease of the Russian composer, M. de Glinka, whose *Muscovite* opera was the first work of the kind composed in the Czar's difficult language.

The latest musical events of the Parisian season have been the revival of M. Halévy's clever 'L'Eclair' at the *Opéra Comique*,—the production, with some splendour and care, at the *Théâtre Lyrique* of Weber's 'Oberon,' with Madame Rossi-Caccia as heroine, and M. Michot, a new tenor of promise, as *Sir Huon*,—and an innovation at the last concert of the *Conservatoire*:—nothing less than the admission of a modern symphony of Parisian origin; this being one of M. Reber's. Now that the ice is broken, it will not surprise us if this famous establishment did its part in proving to the world—what we have already indicated—the existence of a rising school of French instrumental composers of classical value, as distinguished from romantic. This is amusingly touched by the critics; who, we observe, refer every new writer, who is neither abstruse nor ugly, to the influence of Haydn.

Signor Mercadante's fifty-second Opera—'Pelagio'—has appeared at the *Teatro San Carlo* in due course. It is described by some critics as the *maestro's* best work, containing much good music,—the Introduction, a *terzetto*, and two airs for the *tenore* being expressly specified. The principal parts are sustained by Madame Tedesco, Signori Graziani and Coletti. Till now the only two operas by Signor Mercadante which can be said to keep the stage are his 'Elisa e Claudio' and his 'Il Giuramento.'—'Les Huguenots,' in spite of mutilations and modifications of every kind, seems to have established itself in the grand opera-houses of northern Italy.—The Milanese journals announce the success, at Pavia, of Mr. Charles Santley, a young English *basso*, who has been studying at Milan.

Madame Celeste is understood to have retired

from her share of the management of the Adelphi Theatre.

MISCELLANEA

Patent and its Noun.—F. P. established in your last the antiquity of *patent* as an adjective. Allow me to cite an instance of the use of a now obsolete noun, from which the adjective seems to have been derived. The two are, at all events, kindred. Francis Osborn, in his 'Advice to a Son' (3rd edit., 1658, pp. 103-4), says:—"King James, participating so far of the Misfortune of all Passionate Men, especially such as abound in Fear, as he carried alwaies a Traitor in his face, of which every wise By stander was able to make use. And from this patency, his policy was not only enervated, but rendered more destructive than an open and Candid Discovery might possibly have proved." J. D.

Opening of the Century.—Allow me to correct what must have been an inadvertent slip in the *Athenæum*, in regard to the *Beginning of this Century*. In your notice of the lamented Ellesmere (p. 246), you say—"he was born with the century—on January 1, 1800." The last day of the eighteenth century was December 31, 1800; and the nineteenth began on January 1, 1801. The opening day of this century was celebrated by two events:—the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, and the discovery of the First Planetoid, Ceres, by Piazzi, of Palermo. ARITHMOS.

Nineveh Inscriptions.—The following extract from the Khorsabad Inscriptions will, I am sure, find a response in some of your learned readers who have leisure to make the necessary astronomical calculations, to verify the important chronological data these valuable inscriptions are supplying us with:—"The destruction of the City of L-ka took place when the planet Venus eclipsed the star Al-debar, which is in the constellation Al-debar. Al-debar is opposite the six stars, and near the Flying Horse. This was fifty-four years from the Sun's entry into Shor (the Bull)." The city referred to is L-ka, on the Tigris, the first eastern Semite colony, now known as Nimrud; and the date is thus precisely given, as it refers to the periplus of Noah—the flood of the Sacred Scriptures. If such an occultation did take place 2420 B.C., as stated, it for ever places the chronology beyond the reach of the old sliding-scale of the chronographers, as they severally followed the Septuagint or Hebrew numbers. H. A. ORMSBY.

Weston-super-Mare, Feb. 21.
Shakespeare's English.—In the *Athenæum* of January the 3rd last, is a notice of the work, by Mr. Craik, 'On the Julius Cæsar of Shakespeare,' with an extract of an ingenious account of the old usage of the words *his*, *it* and *its*, in which it is stated that *his* was formerly neuter as well as masculine, and the genitive of *it* as well as of *he*. I do not quite agree with Mr. Craik, since, in my opinion, *his* stands for *of him* (sometimes by personification), and *its* for *of it*. Dr. Serenius, in his Dictionary, English and Swedish, edition 1759, under *it*, gives *Moes Gothic "ita,"* Icelandic and Anglo-Saxon "*hitt*," and "*its*" he calls *genitivus pronomina*. Our *she* is the *Moes-Gothic si* aspirated. We are not to forget the *is*, *ea* and *id*, our *it*, of the Latin. Now, in modern Swedish, this brief monosyllable *it*, acquiring a letter, is expressed by *det* (a neuter) which has a genitive *des*, our own familiar *its*, i.e., *of it*. S is the ancient termination of the genitive. "*Sin*," m. and f., and "*sitt*," neuter, is Swedish for the German "*sein*." Allow me to recommend the Dictionary of the Swedish Bishop, Serenius, who resided during seven years in England, and who was a man of various learning and research. Anglo-Saxon is a strange and base mixture, but Swedish is a language of high antiquity, still spoken, with some rare forms of construction, and it is besides full of German, English and Anglo-Saxon roots. I have no doubt that Mr. Craik deserves the praise of the curious in such matters. W.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J.—T. H.—K.—W.—M. A. B.—C.—H. W. R.—S. H.—S. W. B.—X. Y.—Z.—H. N.—C. F. L.—J. B.—A. Merdle—A Constant Reader—A. D.—E. A.—W. E.—F. S.—T. S. W.—received.

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	<i>c.</i> Six .. do. .. " .. " .. " .. (<i>Amateurs</i>) ..	5	3	2
III.	A. Ten Chinese Azaleas .. " .. " .. " .. (<i>Amateurs</i>) ..	15	10	8
	<i>b.</i> Six .. do. .. " .. " .. " .. (<i>Amateurs</i>) ..	7	5	3
IV.	A. Eight Roses in pots; in 13 inch pots .. " .. (<i>Amateurs</i>) ..	7	5	3
	<i>b.</i> Twelve .. do. .. " .. " .. " .. (<i>Amateurs</i>) ..	7	5	3
	<i>c.</i> Twenty-five .. do. .. cut specimens .. " .. (<i>Amateurs</i>) ..	3	1	15s
	<i>d.</i> Fifty .. do. .. " .. " .. " .. (<i>Amateurs</i>) ..	3	1	15s
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	<i>c.</i> Six Fancy Pelargoniums .. " .. " .. " .. (<i>Amateurs</i>) ..	5	4	3
	<i>d.</i> Eight .. do. .. " .. " .. " .. (<i>Amateurs</i>) ..	5	4	3
VII.	A. Rhododendrons; in sixes .. " .. " .. " .. whether in or out of flower—number unlimited—but one specimen only of a kind .. " .. " ..	5	4	3
VIII.	Twenty Variegated plants .. " .. " .. " ..	7	5	3
IX.	Twelve Plants with fine foliage not in flower .. " ..	5	4	3
X.	A. Six Tall Cacti .. " .. " .. " ..	8	9	1
XI.	A. Ferns; Twelve Stove and Greenhouse .. " ..	4	4	3
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	A tent will be set apart for these, and Judges, appointed for the purpose, will grant Certificates of Merit of three degrees.			
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	b. Other black kinds	3	3	1
	c. Muscats	3	3	1
	d. Other white kinds	3	3	1
XXI.	Vines in pots, in three	3	3	1
XXII.	a. Eight Fruit Trees in pots (Nurserymen)	3	3	1
	b. Six do. do. (Amateurs)	3	3	1
XXIII.	a. Peaches; in single dishes	3	3	150
	b. Nectarines; do.	3	3	150
XXIV.	a. Melons, green or white-fleshed	1	150	100
	b. Do. scarlet-fleshed	1	150	100
XXV.	Figs, in sixes	150	1	150
XXVI.	a. White cherries; in single dishes	1	150	100
	b. Black do.	1	150	100
XXVII.	Strawberries; in single dishes	£1, 30s., 50s., 10s., 100		
XXVIII.	Seeds of Fruit, not sold before the present year	Certificates only.		
	Exhibitors of Fruits will observe that Fruiters are excluded from competition at this meeting.			

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X.	Potatoes; forced, not less than 3lb. :	10s	7s	5s	
a.	Kidneys	10s	7s	5s	
δ.	Rounds	10s	7s	5s	
XI.	Carrots	10s	7s	5s	
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Section IV.—HORTICULTURAL MANUFACTURES.

Under this head the manufacturers of Horticultural goods of all kinds are invited to exhibit; it being the wish of the Society to offer to those engaged in providing for the wants of gardens the same great advantages as the Royal Agricultural Society has so long offered to the farming interest.

Shelter, if required for the protection of such articles, will be provided at the expense of the Society, and measures will be taken to cause such a Report to be prepared as will do justice to all.

The expense of fittings or fixing to be borne by the Exhibitor.

It is not intended to award Prizes or Certificates of any kind in this part of the Exhibition; the Council of the Society feeling that the exhibition of such productions before a large assemblage of the most influential and intelligent members of the Horticultural community, will be productive of all the advantages that could be expected.

As some guide to Exhibitors, the following arrangement of subjects has been determined on:—

- CLASS A.—HEATING APPARATUS: Boilers, Hot-water-pipes, Furnaces, Flue-tiles fixed, &c.
 CLASS B.—MACHINES: for Mowing, Wheeling, Sowing, Transplanting, Fumigating, Watering, Vermin Traps, Mowing, and other Sittings, Hoses, &c.
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 CLASS L.—PHYSIOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS: such as Thermometers, Hygrometers, Actinometers, &c.
 CLASS M.—MISCELLANEOUS: for any Articles used in Gardens which are not included in the other Classes.

In this Division of the Exhibition, the Council will be glad to receive Foreign as well as Domestic manufactures.

All applications for space must be made on or before May 16,—in the absence of which, Articles will be liable to exclusion, and cannot be included in the Catalogue.

All Articles exhibited in this Section must be delivered at the Garden not later than Saturday, May 30; and if they require fixing, they must be fixed by that time, unless where special permission to the contrary shall have been granted by the Council.

Every Article to be labelled by the owners, subject to general rules to be settled hereafter.

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Classes.		Prices offered.		
		£4	£3	£2
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II.	a. Grapes	9	1	15s
	b. Do. of other White kinds	9	1	15s
	c. Do. of Black Hamburg	9	1	15s
	d. Do. of other Black kinds	9	1	15s
	e. Collections (Foreigners only)	4	3	2
	f. Boxes of 15 lb. weight (Market Gardeners only)	3	2	1
III.	a. Fine Apples—			
	a. Three	3	2	1
	b. Single Specimens	2	1	15s
IV.	a. Pears; of <i>Home Growth</i> —			
	a. Twelve sorts; six of each	2	2	1
	b. Six sorts; six of each	1	15s	10s
	c. Single dishes of dessert kinds, of one sort, containing six fruit	15s	10s	10s
	d. Ditto .. of kitchen kinds, of one sort, containing six fruit	15s	10s	10s
V.	a. Pears; of <i>Foreign growth</i> —			
	a. Twelve sorts; six of each	2	2	1
	b. Six do.	1	15s	10s
	c. Single dishes of dessert kinds, of one sort, containing six fruit	15s	10s	10s
	d. Do. kitchen do.	15s	10s	10s

Classes.		Prizes offered.		
		£s	£1	12s
VI.	Apples; of <i>Homa growth</i> —			
	a. Twelve sorts; six of each			
	b. Single dishes of dessert kinds, of one sort, containing six fruit	15s	10s	10s
	c. Ditto kitchen do. do. do. do.	15s	10s	10s
VII.	Apples; of <i>Foreign growth</i> —			
	a. Twelve sorts; six of each	2	1	15s
	b. Single dishes of dessert kinds, of one sort, containing six fruit	15s	10s	10s
	c. Ditto kitchen do. do. do. do.	15s	10s	10s
VIII.	Oranges, Lemons, and Citrons—			
	a. Collections of Foreign growth	2	1	15s
	b. Ditto. Home do. do. do. do.	15s	10s	10s
IX.	Peaches; single dish, containing six specimens			
	Nettles and do. do.	15s	10s	10s
X.	Strawberries	15s	10s	10s
XI.	Melons; single fruit	15s	10s	10s
XII.	Plums and Prunes; of either English or Foreign growth—			
	a. A Collection of three sorts, twelve fruit of each	1s	15s	10s
	b. Single dishes of one sort, containing twelve fruit	1s	15s	10s
XIII.	Pigs	1	15s	10s
XIV.	Alpine Strawberries	1	15s	10s
XV.	Raspberries	1	15s	10s
XVI.	Raspberries	1	15s	10s
XVII.	Raspberries Ugni	2s	£1	

Fruit is expected to be as nearly ripe as circumstances will admit. Winter fruit will of course be unripe.—Exhibitors are invited to decorate their stands with suitable Plants or other ornaments.

* * The Regulations will be sent by post to all who forward their address to the Secretary of the Society, 21, Regent-street, London, S.W.

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Established nearly a Quarter of a Century.

Annual Income upwards of £128,000.

The Funds or Property of the Company, as at 31st December, 1855, amounted to 566,124l. 2s. 6d., invested in Government and other approved Securities.

Prospectuses and every information will be afforded on application to

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ROYAL BRITISH BANK, Islington Branch, City-road, near the "Angel."—HOUSNALL & CO., of Bullfinch Mill, near Waltham, Essex, and of Galesdon-road, Islington, beg to announce that they have taken the above PREMISES, with a view to being more central.—For prices of genuine Country Flour, &c., delivered to London families, and for other particulars, see Times daily.

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The Assured are protected by a subscribed capital of 300,000, an insurance fund of 430,000, invested on mortgage, and in the Government Stocks; and an income of 80,000 a year.

Premiums to Assure £100. Whole Term.

Age. One Year. Seven Years. With Profits. Without Profits.

30 £0 17 8 £10 10 9 £1 15 10 £1 11 0

40 1 13 3 1 2 7 3 5 5 3 0 7

50 1 7 7 1 6 9 3 10 10 3 14 10

60 1 14 1 1 19 10 4 6 8 4 0 11

70 3 2 4 3 17 0 6 12 9 4 0 10

MUTUAL BRANCH. Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, at the end of five years, to participate in nine-tenths, or 90 per cent. of the profits.

The profit assigned to each policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be received in cash.

At the first division a return of 20 per cent. in cash on the premiums paid was declared; this will allow a reversionary increase, varying according to age, from 66 to 85 per cent. on the premiums, or from 5 to 15 per cent. on the sum assured.

One-half of the "Whole Term" Premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for life, as a debt upon the Policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any time without notice.

Loans may be paid in one month after proofs have been approved. Loans upon approved security.

No charge for Policy Stamps. Medical Attendants paid for their reports.

Persons, in time of peace, proceed to or reside in any part of Europe or British North America without extra charge.

The Medical Officers attend every day at a quarter before Two o'clock. E. BATES, Resident Director.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON. Instituted 1809.

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One-third of the Premium on Insurance of 500l. and upwards, for life, may remain as a debt upon the Policy, to be paid off at convenience; or the Directors will lend sums of 50l. and upwards, on the security of Policies effected with this Company for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

FOUR-FIFTHS, or 80 per cent. of the Profits are assigned to Policies every fifth year, and may be applied to increase the sum insured, to an immediate payment in cash, or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future Premiums.

At the fifth appropriation of profits for the five years terminating January 31, 1856, a reversionary bonus was declared of 14 1/2 per cent. on the sums insured, and subsisting additions for every premium paid during the five years. This bonus, on policies of the longest duration, exceeds 3s. per cent. per annum on the original sum insured, and increases a policy of 1,000l. to 1,688l.

Proposals for insurances may be made at the Chief Office, as above; at the Branch Office, 16, Pall Mall, London; or to any of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.

BONUS TABLE, Showing the Additions made to Policies of 1,000l. each.

Date of Insurance. Amount of Additions to Feb. 1, 1851. Addition made as on Feb. 1, 1856. Sum Payable after Death.

1820..... £583 16 0 £114 5 0 £1 1688 1 0

1825..... 593 14 0 103 14 0 1 186 8 0

1830..... 241 13 0 93 2 0 1 334 14 0

1835..... 185 3 0 88 17 0 1 274 0 0

1840..... 129 15 0 84 13 0 1 213 8 0

1845..... 65 15 0 79 18 0 1 145 13 0

1850..... 10 0 75 18 0 1 105 15 0

1855..... 15 0 0 15 0 0 105 0 0

And for intermediate years in proportion.

The next appropriation will be made in 1861.

Insurances, without participation in Profits, may be effected at reduced rates.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE,
FLEET-STREET, LONDON, March 2, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BOOKS for the TRANSFER of SHARES in this Society will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, and will be RE-OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of APRIL NEXT. The DIVIDENDS for the Year 1856 will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 6th day of April next.

By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM SAMUEL DOWNS, Actuary.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
of the Directors of the MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, together with the Cash Account and Balance Sheet for the year 1856, showing the state of the Society's affairs on the 31st of December last, as presented to the General Meeting on the 18th of February, 1857, will be delivered on a written or personal application to the Actuary, or to any of the Society's agents in Great Britain.
CHARLES INGALLS, Actuary.
59, King-street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

MEDICAL, INVALID, AND GENERAL LIFE OFFICE, 35, Pall Mall, London.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

At the FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, held on the 27th of November, 1856, it was shown that on the 30th of June last:

The number of Policies in force was 5,738
The Amount Insured was £1,738,197 7s. 2d.
The Annual Income was £100,000

Two Bounties have been declared (in 1848 and 1853), adding nearly two per cent. per annum on the average to sums assured, and by which a Policy of 1,000, issued in 1848 on a healthy life is now increased to 1,200.

Since the last Division of Profits in 1853 the accumulated funds have increased by more than 100,000, offering considerable advantages to present assureds.

Profits divided every five years—next division in 1858.

The Society, since its establishment, has paid claims on 651 Policies, amounting 544,000.

Assurances are effected at home or abroad on healthy lives at as moderate rates as the most recent data will allow.

Indian Assurances at very moderate rates, and great facilities given to assureds.

Invalid Lives Assured on scientifically-constructed Tables.

Policies issued free of stamp-duty and every charge but the Premiums.

Agents wanted for vacant places.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every other information may be obtained of the Secretary at the Chief Office, or on application to any of the Society's Agents in the Country.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

PARIS CHOCOLATE COMPANY
(Limited), constituted with Limited Liability, under the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies Act of 1856.

CAPITAL, 30,000, in 15,000 Shares of 2s. each. Deposit, 12. per Share, beyond which no further call is likely to be made.

OFFICES—35, PUDDING-LANE, EASTCHEAP.

MANUFACTORY—PARIS CHOCOLATE MILLS, ISLEWORTH.

Directors.

Mr. C. W. BLACK, 9, Catherine-court, Tower-hill.

Mr. W. FREEMAN, 60, Fleet-street.

Mr. G. F. KNOX, 39, Davies-street, Berkeley-square.

Mr. C. PHILLIPS, 4, Newgate-street.

Mr. J. PALMER, 3, Farm-terrace, High-street, Clapham.

Mr. J. W. TODD, Sydneyham.

Auditors—Mr. T. E. REES, 3, St. Peter's-terrace, Islington;

Messrs. COOPER & STEVENS, 78, Basinghall-street, Public Accountants.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON & Co., Lombard-street.

Solicitor—S. N. LIVER, Esq., 19, Birch-lane.

Broker—WM. MORRIS, Esq., 30, Old Broad-street.

The expediency of applying Joint Stock Capital to large trading operations in articles of general use or consumption has been indisputably proved by the success of the Guinle Patent Candle, and many other Companies, and the sanction which the Legislature has at length extended to the principle of limited liability, removes the objections which formerly existed to such enterprises, as no shareholder is now liable beyond the amount of his shares.

The consumption of Cocoa in England has nearly doubled since 1851, as shown by the Customs returns to the Board of Trade.

The Paris Chocolate Company's articles will be manufactured upon the Parisian principle from the choicest Cocos only, quite equal in quality to those of France and Spain, but produced at less cost, by employing skilled Parisian as well as English workmen, and the most efficient machinery. The Council and Prize Medals of the Exhibition of 1855 were awarded them, and they have been honoured with the patronage of Her Majesty.

The Company's Chocolates exclusively supplied at the Central Refreshment Court of the Great Exhibition of 1855, exceeded that of Tea or Coffee, and upon the quantity there sold, the Contractors realised a profit of upwards of 1,000, in six months, and at the Refreshment Rooms of the Railway Termini they are in constant demand, the public preferring them to all others.

With a connexion already formed, perhaps no commercial or manufacturing enterprise ever presented so fair an opportunity for the employment of combined capital, and from the increasing extension of the Home and Export Trade a very large business may soon be realised, which, as the profits average at least twenty-five per cent., renders it both a safe and lucrative investment.

All the necessary arrangements having been effected, the Company will commence operations immediately after the allotment of Shares, as orders are now waiting execution.

Upwards of one-third of the capital having already been subscribed for, applications for the remaining Shares, in the usual form, must be accompanied by a payment to the Bankers of the Company of the deposit of 12. per Share on the number of the Shares applied for, for which a voucher will be given; but should no allotment be made to the applicant, the money thus lodged with the Bankers will be returned without deduction.

Prospectuses, and all further information, may be obtained of the Broker, 30, Old Broad-street; and at the Office of the Company, 35, Pudding-lane.

Messrs. J. & R. McCracken, Foreign

AGENTS, and AGENTS to the ROYAL ACADEMY, 7, Old

Jewry, beg to request the Nobility, Gentry, and Artists, should they continue to receive Consignments of Objects of Fine Arts, Baggage, &c. from all parts of the Continent, for clearing through the Custom House, &c., and that they undertake the shipment of effects to all parts of the world. Lists of their Correspondents abroad, and every information, may be had on application at their Office, as above. Also, in Paris, at M. M. CHATELAIN, 34, Rue Croix de Petits

Shards, upwards of 200,000 copies, and Custom-House Agent to the French Court and to the Musée Royal.

MR. HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST, 52, FLEET-STREET has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to resist articulation with the most powerful Desaguliers' teeth, rendered sound and useful in mastication.—At home from Ten till Five.

F. DENT, 61, STRAND, and 34 and 35, Royal Exchange, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker by Appointment to the Queen and Prince Albert, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament. Sole Successor to the late E. J. Dent in all his Patent Rights and Business at the above shops, and at the Clock and Compass Factory at Somerset Wharf, Ladies' Gold Watches, 8 Guineas; Gentlemen's, 10 Guineas; strong Silver Lever Watches, 6 Guineas; Church Clocks, with Compensation Pendulum, 50s.

J. W. BENSON'S WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTORY, 35 and 34, LUDGATE-HILL, London. Established 1749—J. W. Benson, Manufacturer of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of every description, construction, and pattern, invites attention to his magnificent and unprecedented display of Watches, which is intended to be the largest and best selected Stock in London. It consists of Chronometer, Duplex, Patent Detached Lever, Horizontal, and Vertical Movements, jewelled, &c., with all the latest improvements, mounted in superbly-finished cases, and plain, or any design. The designs engraved upon many of the cases are by eminent artists, and can only be obtained at this Manufactory. If the important requisites, accuracy, and highly-grained movements, of performance, elegance, durability, and reasonableness of price, are wished for, the intending purchaser should visit this Manufactory, or send for the ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, published by J. W. BENSON (and sold by all Booksellers), which contains sketches, prices, and directions as to what Watch to buy, where to buy it, and how to use it. Several hundred letters have been received from persons who have purchased of this Manufactory, bearing testimony to the correct performances of the same.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the *Morning Post*, Oct. 30, 1856—"Exhibits exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure." From the *Exhibitor Chronicle*, Oct. 29—"Excellence of design and perfection in workmanship." From the *Morning Advertiser*, Nov. 1—"The high reputation which Mr. Benson has obtained for the quality of his manufactures is second to none." From the *Morning Herald*, Nov. 3—"The high standing of Mr. Benson as a London manufacturer must secure for him a large amount of public patronage." From the *Globe*, Nov. 3—"All that can be desired, in finish, and design."

GOLD WATCHES, Horizontal Movements, Jewelled, &c., accurate time-keepers, 3s. 15s. 4d. 15s. 10s. 12s. 15s. each. Gold Lever Watches, Jewelled, and highly-grained movements, 6s. 6s. 10s. 12s. 15s. 18s. 20s. 22s. 24s. 26s. 28s. 30s. 32s. 34s. 36s. 38s. 40s. 42s. 44s. 46s. 48s. 50s. 52s. 54s. 56s. 58s. 60s. 62s. 64s. 66s. 68s. 70s. 72s. 74s. 76s. 78s. 80s. 82s. 84s. 86s. 88s. 90s. 92s. 94s. 96s. 98s. 100s. 102s. 104s. 106s. 108s. 110s. 112s. 114s. 116s. 118s. 120s. 122s. 124s. 126s. 128s. 130s. 132s. 134s. 136s. 138s. 140s. 142s. 144s. 146s. 148s. 150s. 152s. 154s. 156s. 158s. 160s. 162s. 164s. 166s. 168s. 170s. 172s. 174s. 176s. 178s. 180s. 182s. 184s. 186s. 188s. 190s. 192s. 194s. 196s. 198s. 200s. 202s. 204s. 206s. 208s. 210s. 212s. 214s. 216s. 218s. 220s. 222s. 224s. 226s. 228s. 230s. 232s. 234s. 236s. 238s. 240s. 242s. 244s. 246s. 248s. 250s. 252s. 254s. 256s. 258s. 260s. 262s. 264s. 266s. 268s. 270s. 272s. 274s. 276s. 278s. 280s. 282s. 284s. 286s. 288s. 290s. 292s. 294s. 296s. 298s. 300s. 302s. 304s. 306s. 308s. 310s. 312s. 314s. 316s. 318s. 320s. 322s. 324s. 326s. 328s. 330s. 332s. 334s. 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